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WARSAW PACT MANEUVERS INVOLVE POLISH TROOPS

USSR, CSSR in Silesia

NC101036 Paris AFP in English 1030 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (AFP)--Soviet, Czechoslovak, and Polish units are currently involved in joint exercises in the Silesia region of southern Poland, the Polish Army newspaper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI said here today.

The paper gave no details of when the exercises started nor if all units were involved. The maneuvers were part of the "training programme for brother soldiers of the socialist countries", the paper said.

The Warsaw Pact chief, Marshal Viktor Kulikov, now in Poland, spent the night in the exercise area meeting soldiers. The paper also printed a front-page picture of Marshal Kulikov surrounded by Soviet soldiers and flanked by General Eugeniusz Molczyk, deputy defence minister and inspector general of training for the Polish Army.

The American NBC television network last night reported the troops were on alert, as was the unusually large fleet of Soviet troops massing in the Baltic.

The paper spoke of a company of tanks and Soviet engineers as well as a detachment of Czechoslovak infantry of undisclosed size being involved in the exercises.

Observers noted that the unexpected visit of Marshal Kulikov and the exercises came at a time of extreme tension in Poland as the executive committee of the independent union Solidarity was meeting in Gdansk today.

Polish-GDR Exercises

LD101518 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1355 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 10 Aug (ADN)--Joint tactical exercises began today for formations and units of the GDR National People's Army and the Polish Army. They are in line with agreements between the National People's Army and the Polish Army within the framework of the training plan of the Warsaw Treaty Joint Forces. The exercises are designed to perfect military mastery and will help to deepen the brotherhood-in-arms between the fraternal armies.

At a meeting before the start of the exercise those taking part expressed their determination to protect socialist gains alongside the Soviet Army and the other allied armies against all enemies and to deal a crushing rebuff to any aggressor.

Members of both armies paid tribute to their revolutionary models by laying wreaths at the Ernst Thaelmann Memorial in front of the German-Sorb people's theater in Bautzen, Dresden Bezirk, at the monument to socialist brotherhood-in-arms in Neudorf Spree, Dresden Bezirk, and at the plaque for Gen Karol Swierczewski at the National People's Army unit named after him. Representatives of the local party and government authorities, of the mass organizations and many working people attended the ceremonies.

In Bautzen, where Ernst Thaelmann was imprisoned by the fascists, Wilhelm Pyttlik, chairman of the Antifascist Resistance Fighters Kreis Committee, said: It is in the spirit of the KPD chairman that international solidarity is uniting, today as then, the working class across national boundaries. "United we are strong and we shall win new victories for the socialist society. That also applies to the brotherhood-in-arms of our armies."

The National People's Army and Polish participants in the exercise on the same day visited the "Karol Swierczewski" polytechnical secondary school in Neudorf, Dresden Bezirk. In the school's Pioneer museum boys and girls told them how they are doing research into the route taken by the Second Polish Army fighting on the first Ukrainian front of the Red Army and the relationship of brotherhood-in-arms between the National Peoples Army and the Polish Army and using this material for their socialist defense education. A place of honor is held by the Troopers Zygmunt and Boleslaw Korzcynski, who laid down their lives at this place in the fight against the fascists.

Paul Roscher, SED Central Committee member and member of the Karl-Marx-Stadt Antifascist Resistance Fighters Bezirk Committee, addressed a camp meeting on the life and struggle of the German antifascist, Max Roscher, his father, in the afternoon.

A sports festival of brotherhood-in-arms at the camp united the soldiers, noncommissioned officers, cadets and officers. They proved their physical performance in the military triathon, the 3,000-meter cross country run, handgrenade throwing and shooting, and volleyball.

At cordial meetings the brothers-in-arms exchanged notes on combat training and socialist competition.

CSSR INCREASES TRADE WITH CEMA COUNTRIES

LD280516 Prague CTK in English 0815 GMT 27 Jul 81

[Text] Prague, 27 Jul (CETEKA)--Czechoslovakia's trade with the other member countries of the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance CEMA increased from 34,600 million crowns (exports 17,600 million, imports 17,600 million) [figures as received] in 1970 to 105,900 million (exports 52,200 million, imports 53,700 million).

The largest export items were engineering products, 63.2 percent. Fuels and raw materials were 20.2 percent, manufactured goods 14.6 percent, foodstuffs 2 percent. In imports, fuels and raw materials account for 48.1 percent of the total, machinery and equipment for 41.4 percent, consumer goods for 5.6 percent, foodstuffs 4.8 percent.

CEMA countries have concluded more than 1000 bilateral and over 120 multilateral agreements on cooperation and specialization in production.

In 1980, Czechoslovak exports within this cooperation and specialization were worth 1,356.3 million transferable roubles, which is 27.8 percent of total exports to the six CEMA countries with which Czechoslovakia cooperates, Bulgaria, GDR, Hungary, Poland, Romania and the Soviet Union.

The main partner in this form of cooperation is the Soviet Union (58.8 percent), followed by the GDR, (15.4 percent), Poland (10.8 percent) Hungary (7.8 percent), Bulgaria (4.9 percent) Romania (2.3 percent).

GREEK AGRICULTURE MINISTER DEPARTS ALBANIA

AU071948 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Athanasios Kanellopoulos, minister of agriculture of the Republic of Greece, together with his spouse and members of his entourage, returned to Greece. They were bid farewell by Minister of Agriculture Themie Thomai, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Spiro Lengo, Resul Zani, chairman of the Gjirokaster District People's Council Executive Committee, and officials of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Konstandinos Politis, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, was also present.

Before his departure, minister Athanasium Kanellopoulos met with Resul Zani at Jergucat. The latter informed the minister about the achievements of the cooperative members in Gjirokaster district in agriculture and other fields of life, particularly about the achievements of the cooperative members of Dropull [Greek minority area].

ENVER HOXHA GREETS KORCE ON WHEAT HARVEST REPORT

AU102055 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Summary] The higher-type cooperative of (Plases) in Korce District has sent the following letter to Comrade Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee:

"Dear Comrade Enver, with great joy we inform you that the cooperativists of the higher-type cooperative of (Plases) in Korce, with the communists at the front, have completed the wheat harvesting and threshing campaign, and also the gathering and depositing of wheat in a short time. We inform you, Comrade Enver, that we completed the harvesting, threshing, gathering and depositing of wheat much earlier than in previous years through the measures we have taken. The results were also greater. Out of 810 hectares planted with this crop, we achieved a yield of 50 quintals per hectare on the entire acreage."

Our economy has achieved high yields due to the deepening of scientific work. We have been producing 48 quintals of grain per hectare for the last 3 years; sugar beet yield has been over 400 quintals per hectare, and potatoes over 260 quintals per hectare. There are also brigades and sectors which have achieved even higher results. Thus the sector of (Remas) took 55 quintals of grain per hectare out of 243 hectares this year. Some 15 out of 36 brigades which cultivate this crop took a yield of 50-55 quintals per hectare, while 9 brigades took 55-60 quintals per hectare. Another particular brigade took 62 quintals per hectare on the whole acreage of 24 hectares.

These results are an expression of the party's correct line in building our socialist countryside. We have been orientated by your proposals made during your visit to Korce district last year. We have continually followed the progressive example, as shown this year by the cooperative achieving the same yield as last year's best sector.

Other crops will also have high yields. For example, we expect to produce 180 quintals per hectare of potatoes out of the 290 hectares planted. We also expect to surpass plans in other areas. We have also completed herding together livestock, and have fully supplied people with livestock products. We will gather all our mental and physical forces to meet the Eighth AWP Congress and the 40th anniversary of the party's creation with even greater results.

Comrade Enver Hoxha has sent the following letter in reply to the higher-type cooperative of (Plases) in Korce District:

"To the presidency of the higher-type cooperative of (Plases), Korce: Dear cooperativists, agronomists and other agricultural specialists, brigadeers, and directors of the higher-type cooperative of (Plases), I received your letter in which you informed me that you successfully completed the wheat harvesting and threshing campaign and that you have taken 50 quintals per hectare on the whole acreage of 810 hectares. This result and the high and stable yields you have secured in other crops, such as sugarbeet, potatoes and others, have given me immeasurable pleasure." These results are the product of your ideological-political awareness, good organization of work, implementation of science and agrotechniques. The party is convinced that your example will be followed not only by Korce cooperatives but all agricultural economies. We have also been pleased by the achievements of Fier and Berat.

"Dear Comrade Cooperativists of (Plases), you have all you need to advance even further and to increase your results. You have a vital party organization with clear conviction for the future. You have shown that you are determined workers. Thus we believe that your cooperative will always be in the vanguard of the agricultural cooperatives of the country. Once again I salute you and send you my most cordial greetings. Wishing you success, yours, Enver Hoxha."

BERAT DISTRICT REPORTS BUMPER WHEAT HARVEST

AU081900 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Summary] Berat District Party Committee and People's Executive Committee have sent the following letter to Enver Hoxha, first secretary of the AWP Central Committee:

"Dear Comrade Enver, in the name of the communists, cooperative members, cadres and specialists of Berat District, we inform you with great joy that we have recently completed the wheat harvesting and threshing campaign on the entire acreage and that we have achieved the planned yield and the production plan, exceeding the latter by 25,000 quintals."

These results provide new inspiration and instill a legitimate pride in all cooperativists and all the working people of Berat District. Numerous cooperatives deserve a place of honor in making this achievement possible. Twenty-three out of 26 agricultural cooperatives in the district have fulfilled the wheat production plan, achieving growing stability in this important sector of production.

We are conscious of the fact that reserves still exist to be utilized to achieve even greater results in the future, and we are discussing them. This is confirmed by the fact that some teams have achieved up to 55 quintals per hectare. One team achieved yields of 47 quintals per hectare over 50 hectares in its care. There are numerous such examples. Determined to narrow differences in yields achieved and to disseminate advanced experience everywhere, we are certain to achieve even greater results in the future.

BRIEFS

EGYPTIAN EMBASSY RECEPTION--On the occasion of the Egyptian national holiday, Abd Ahmad al-Maraghi, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania gave a reception at the embassy. Taking part were Foreign Minister Nesti Nase, Foreign Trade Minister Nedin Hoxha, Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Friendly and Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries and others. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 3 Aug 81 AU]

BTA OBSERVER COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU101914 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 10 Aug 81

[BTA observer D. Shishmanov commentary: "Impudent Provocation"]

[Text] Sofia, 10 Aug (BTA)--President Reagan's decision on manufacture of neutron weapons, which has been made public, did not come as a surprise. It fully complies with the style of the U.S. President's diplomacy and the aggressive political and military strategy of the U.S. imperialism.

Apparently the chief target of Reagan's decision is the aim pursued by the United States in deploying its new medium-range missile systems in Europe--to change the approximate military equilibrium in favour of the United States and NATO and to force up the preparations for a nuclear war against Soviet Union and the other socialist states.

Another important goal of this decision is to make impossible the further negotiations on nuclear and general disarmament or, provided these negotiations are resumed and furthered notwithstanding, to enable the United States to dictate its conditions "from the position of strength."

President Reagan's decision pursues another goal, too--the absolute establishment of the practice to pass unilateral U.S. decisions without preliminary consultations with its European Atlantic allies notwithstanding the fact that these decisions concern directly the vital interests of these allies and might have fatal consequences for Europe and the world. Once again the West European Atlantic allies of the United States have been explicitly told that these are "internal questions" of the United States.

Undoubtedly the decision related to this "internal U.S. question" will be followed by negotiations and a campaign to convince the West European allies to accept on their soil the U.S. neutron weapons as some time ago the decision on deployment of the new U.S. medium-range missile systems in Western Europe has pushed in.

Making this decision public on the anniversary day of Hiroshima bombing and the day of culmination of the "Peace March-81" is a provocation and demonstration of contempt for the world public. Once again Washington declared most cynically that it won't comply with the peoples' will to live in peace, understanding and cooperation, without the threat of a nuclear death.

In the long run the U.S. President's decision is practically a new bold step towards excessive arming with weapons for mass extermination and towards stepping up the preparations for a nuclear war against the Soviet Union and the other socialist community countries, a demonstration of force and threats against the developing countries who refuse to accept the U.S. dictatorship and against the national anti-imperialist anticolonial movements.

But what will follow from the U.S. President's decision?

The policy "from the position of strength" has never had and will never have an effect on the Soviet Union and its allies.

If Washington fails to sober up, if the West European NATO allies will start repeating the "arguments" produced by the White House and the Pentagon in support of the "necessity" of neutron weapon arming and arming with the new nuclear missile systems, the threatened countries naturally will not stay passive but will undertake the necessary legitimate measures in their own defence.

So it is not difficult to forecast the consequences of the U.S. President's latest decision. It will be a heavy blow struck to detente, to the negotiations and hopes for nuclear and general disarmament. This decision will render an impetus to the arms race and the preparations for a world nuclear conflict.

It is also absolutely clear who will bear the responsibility for all this.

RABOTNICHESKO DELO DISPATCH ON POLISH SITUATION

AU101721 [Editorial Report] Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulagarian on 6 Aug 1981 carries on page 6 a 450-word dispatch from Warsaw by a BTA special correspondent entitled "Against Dangerous Adventurism," dealing with the recent strike organized by the Solidarity trade union in Warsaw during which streets were blocked by heavy trucks and buses. The BTA correspondent adds that the "dangerous conflict is provoked by Solidarity leaders and the rightwing reactionary forces standing behind them," and that despite negotiations proposed by the government, Solidarity leaders do not intend to refrain from further street demonstrations and strikes.

The BTA correspondent further refers to the PZPR Warsaw Committee's appeal to all party members and nonparty citizens in Warsaw to "restore discipline and the normal pace of work." The BTA correspondent quotes the PZPR Warsaw Committee's denounciation of attempts "to involve Warsaw citizens in political adventures." The correspondent also adds that the Solidarity leaders are "addressing unjustified accusations against the government for not doing anything to lead the country out of the crisis."

REPORTAGE OF JOINT SATELLITE LAUNCH WITH USSR

Space Center Commissioned

AU171735 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 3 Aug 81

[Text] The first stage in the construction of the National Space Center near Stara Zagora was commissioned today. After the installment of the equipment and all necessary installations, an artificial satellite will be launched in the Soviet Union under the name "Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300." The scientific workers of the new National Space Center will receive and process data transmitted from this artificial satellite.

Delegation in USSR for Launch

AU081529 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1500 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] In connection with the launching of the Intercosmos Bulgaria-1,300 Satelitte, a Bulgarian delegation led by Ognyan Doynov paid a 6-8 August visit to the Soviet Union. Comrade Ognyan Doynov was received by Comrades Andrey Kirilenko and Konstantin Rusakov. Dimitur Zhulev, Bulgarian ambassador to the Soviet Union, also attended the talks.

BTA Reports Launch

AU071950 Sofia BTA in English 1903 GMT 7 Aug 81

[BTA Correspondent's report: "'Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300' in Flight"]

[Text] Moscow, 7 Aug (BTA)--Today in the Soviet Union an "Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300" Satellite was fired. The satellite's key task is to carry on complex reseraches into physical processes going on in the ionosphere and the magnetosphere of the earth. The scientific apparatus assembled aboard the satellite were made by Bulgarian scientists and specialists with the cooperation of Soviet scientists.

The satellite was blasted off into orbit with the following parametres: maximum distance from the earth's surface--906 km; minimal distance from the earth's surface--825 km; inclination of the orbit--81.2 degrees; and initial period of the circulation--101.9 min.

The information received from the satellite is to be processed by Bulgarian and Soviet research organizations.

On this occasion Mr Leonid Brezhnev has cordially congratulated Mr Todor Zhivkov. T. Zhivkov has expressed great gratitude for the chance being offered to the Bulgarians to jointly carry out researches into space.

Work on the preparation of the satellite started in 1977. More than 70 Bulgarian enterprises and institutes have contributed to it. The main technological tests were carried out in Bulgaria and according to the opinion of Soviet scientists, the twelve apparatus of Bulgarian make are on a world level.

The Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1300" programme holds a number of advantages over similar programmes of earlier implementation. First of all it is being carried out in a period of increased solar activity which will make it possible to research deeper into the comprehensive solar impact on life on earth and to explain the multilateral effect of this impact--from the obtaining of crops to the degree of diseases and the incidence of epidemics, from the variations of the magnet field of the earth to the state of the higher atmosphere. Another great achievement is the fact that for the first time aboard a satellite a complex of scientific apparatuses is being assembled comprising 12 instruments which are to carry out simultaneously geophysical researches. Besides, the orbit of the satellite ensures simultaneous recording of phenomena typical both for the ionosphere and the magnetosphere of the earth and also for the study of the most intriguing physical processes taking place on the borderline of polar caps. The long period the satellite is to be in space will actually allow it to research in detail the yearly variations of processes and phenomena which are of interest to scientists. Studies are to be made at different positions of the orbit of the satellite in relation to the earth.

With the blasting off of the satellite the Bulgarian national space programme "Bulgaria-1300" is being thoroughly implemented. As is shown on July 10 this year the "meteor-nature" satellite was fired into orbit which had on its board a complex of scientific apparatus worked out by Bulgarian and Soviet scientists.

Brezhnev Congratulates Zhivkov

AU071919 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Leonid Brezhnev has cordially congratulated Comrade Todor Zhivkov on the occasion of the noteworthy events--the launching of the Intercosmos-Bulgaria 1,300 Satellite.

Comrade Todor Zhivkov expressed cordial gratitude for the opportunity presented to Bulgaria to participate in the joint space research.

FILIPOV CONGRATULATES NEW IRANIAN PRIME MINISTER

AU081518 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1930 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Council of Ministers Chairman Grisha Filipov has sent a telegram to Mohammad Javad Bahonar, prime minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, congratulating him on the election to this post.

The telegram expresses confidence that the relations between Bulgaria and Iran will successfully develop in the interest of both countries and peoples as well as in the interests of international understanding.

PORTUGUESE PARTY SECRETARY CUNHAL ARRIVES

AU110930 Sofia BTA in English 0815 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Sofia, 11 Aug (BTA)--Mr Alvaro Cunhal, secretary general of the Portuguese Communist Party, arrived on vacation here at the invitation of the secretary general of the Central Committee of the BCP and president of the State Council of Bulgaria, Mr Todor Zhivkov.

DZHUROV ATTENDS NAVAL CELEBRATION IN VARNA

AU081826 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The Bulgarian Navy Day was festively celebrated at the Sports and Culture Palace in Varna tonight. Dear guests at the celebration included Army Gen Dobri Dzhurov, BCP Central Committee Politburo member and minister of national defense; Col Gen Velko Palin, chief of the Military-Administrative Department of the BCP Central Committee; Dimitur Popov, first secretary of the Varna Okrug party committee; Strakhil Khristov, chairman of the Varna Okrug People's Council Executive Committee; sailors, officers and Col Gen Vladimir Lecushin, representative of the commander in chief of the Joint Armed Forces of the Warsaw Pact member countries attached to the Bulgarian People's Army, as well as officers and sailors of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, who are paying a friendly visit to Varna.

In his speech, Vice Adm Vasil Yanakiev, commander of the Bulgarian Navy, emphasized that by celebrating Navy Day in the year of the 1,300th anniversary of the Bulgarian state and the 90th anniversary of the party's founding, the Bulgarian naval infantry are reporting to the BCP Central Committee and personally to Comrade Todor Zhivkov their high achievements in combat and political training.

On behalf of the Soviet naval infantry, Adm Nikolay Khovrin, commander of the Red Banner Soviet Black Sea Fleet, conveyed greetings.

LEADING ORGANS DISCUSS FOOD SUPPLIES, SERVICES

AU101800 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 5 Aug 81 pp 1-8

[Report on session of leading organs held at the Bulgarian Council of Ministers in Sofia on 4 August in connection with diversifying and improving food supplies, consumer goods and services to the population]

[Text] A joint session was held yesterday organized by the Council of Ministers Bureau, the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau, and the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council. The session discussed and assessed implementing the tasks set by Comrade Todor Zhivkov at the Ruse meeting in May 1980 and of the decisions adopted by the 12th BCP Congress on ensuring a larger quantity of more diversified and better quality goods and services for the population. The development of the self-sufficiency system was also analyzed in connection with supplying the population in conurbation systems with basic agricultural products.

In implementing the party and government decisions during the first 6 months of 1981, positive results have been achieved and more mass consumer goods have been provided for the population as compared with the same period of 1980.

As a result of this, satisfying the people's needs is considerably better. Measures have been adopted for opening stores and workshops for services in enterprises, as well as for ensuring priority supplies and services to the workers' collectives. The self-sufficiency system has been further developed. The existing auxiliary farms attached to plants and enterprises are being consolidated and new ones are being established. On such a basis, the market is being provided with a greater variety of fruit, vegetables and other foods.

The Council of Ministers' Bureau, the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau and the Secretariat of the Trade Unions Central Council noted that implementing the tasks in connection with increasing and diversifying goods and services to the population must become the main concern of all workers collectives and economic organizations as an important political, economic and social task. This is imposed by the fact that reserves and opportunities to ensure more goods and services to the population are not being uncovered everywhere, and therefore the implementation of annual tasks is lagging in a number of places. A delay has been allowed to occur in building certain production plants producing consumer goods. The existing opportunities to organize supplementary production of goods needed by the population are not being fully utilized. The development of the services' systems is still insufficient. There is still much to be done in connection with improving the quality and the timely completion of various services.

The Council of Ministers Bureau, the Fatherland Front National Council Bureau and the Secretariat of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Central Council adopted practical measures for further implementing tasks pertaining to expanding and diversifying goods and services, as well as pertaining to the development of the self-sufficiency system in conurbation systems in 1981. The population is supplied not only with the goods produced according to plan, but additional goods and services worth over 1 billion leva in excess of the plan are provided for with a view to increasing even more the amount and variety of goods and services on our markets.

The economic organizations, ministries and administrative departments as well as okrug people's councils, in joint cooperation with the Trade Union and Fatherland Front organs and organizations are instructed to pay particular attention to increasing the production of goods and services that are in short supply for the upcoming autumn and winter season. The Council of Ministers Bureau calls for special attention to be devoted to timely commissioning newly built plants which are expected to provide additional production of goods.

The Living Standard Committee attached to the Council of Ministers is instructed during the third quarter of the year, to hear the reports of individual ministries, administrative departments and okrug people's councils executive committees' leading bodies about their work in connection with implementing the decisions adopted at the aforementioned session.

BRIEFS

SPORTS COOPERATION WITH AFGHANISTAN--Sofia, 6 Aug (BTA)--A sports cooperation protocol was signed here today by the Sports Committee of Afghanistan and the Central Council of the Bulgarian Union for Physical Culture and Sports. The protocol provides for exchange of teams in different sports, exchange of specialists and rendering assistance to the Afghan sportsmen in their preparations for the forthcoming Asian Games. [Text] [Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 6 Aug 81 AU]

COMMENTATORS SCORE U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

'Militaristic Policy'

LD101348 Prague Domestic Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1730 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Text] It was announced officially in the United States capital last night that American President Reagan has ordered the production of neutron weapons. I asked the New York correspondent of the Czechoslovak Press Agency [CTK] Karel Filek, to provide more details on this decision:

The American Lance missiles and 8-inch artillery munition will be equipped with neutron warheads. As confirmed by the deputy press secretary to the White House, Larry Speakes, President Reagan made this decision several days ago. Speakes said the U.S. Government had allegedly consulted its West European allies but refused to divulge what their reaction had been. He also said the neutron weapons were to be stockpiled for the time being only on American territory and that their deployment in West Europe would be subject to consultations with the allies.

According to sources inside the American administration, President Reagan made the decision to manufacture neutron weapons at last Thursday's meeting of the so-called Planning Group for National Security. At that meeting, there allegedly occurred a dispute between Secretary of Defense Weinberger and Secretary of State Haig, not about whether production should be started but whether the present time is suitable for such a decision. The secretary of state expressed his concern that a decision to manufacture neutron weapons could have serious consequences for relations between the United States and Western Europe at the very time when the Reagan administration is trying to prevail on Western European governments to consent to the deployment of almost 600 new American medium-range missiles on their territory.

As is known, the considerations of the previous American administration about the production of neutron weapons provoked a broadly-based opposition movement in West Europe and reinforced fears that the United States intends to sacrifice West Europe to its strategic interests. The West European public knows well that neutron weapons considerably reduce the threshold of a nuclear war and make such a war much more possible.

However, Secretary of Defense Weinberger argued that U.S. military policy cannot, allegedly, be guided by the political fears of its allies. President Reagan, too, took the same view that the White House can afford simply to ignore its West European allies in such an important issue. And it was he who ultimately decided that the neutron warheads and their trigger devices, which until now had been stockpiled separately were to be assembled now with the result that the American Army will for the first time have complete neutron weapons at its disposal and for deployment in West Europe.

Reagan's decision is another testimony to the militaristic policy pursued by his government, which in an attempt to acquire military superiority over the Soviet Union has unleashed a new round of a feverish arms build-up on which it intends to spend the astronomic sum of $1.5 billion during the next 5 years.

Intimidation of Derision?

LD101530 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1030 GMT 10 Aug 81

[From the "Review of Foreign Topics" program presented by Pavol Hovorka; commentary by Eva Sanderova]

[Text] The decision by U.S. President Reagan to start the manufacture of the neturon bomb has been criticized by innumerable voices the world over.

They also demand that the decision be rescinded. Delegates attending an international conference in Tokyo on the prohibition of atomic and nuclear weapons have sent a telegram to Washington saying this decision has trampled on the feelings of all those who desire peace in the world. The U.S. Government chose a special period to make this new decision on its further dangerous steps, for the National Security Council approved President Reagan's proposal on 6 August--that is, on the anniversary of the American atomic air raid on Hiroshima, and the decision was announced to the world on 9 August, the day when the second atomic bomb was dropped on the city of Nagasaki. Our Prague editor, Eva Sanderova, has written the following commentary, assessing the new decision of the American administration: [read by announcer in Czech]

One instinctively asks oneself: Is it an act of derision in the face of the 120,000 dead which these two crimes of American imperialism claimed? Or does the present United States leadership, by this act, openly subscribe to the legacy of President Truman's government, which did not hesitate at the end of the horrible war to sacrifice the lives of hundreds of thousands of peace-loving people--not out of military necessity but in an attempt to intimidate mankind? To demonstrate, especially before the Soviet Union, its new nuclear muscle? To confirm Washington's claim to the leadership of the world?

It is, regrettably, both. At the same time it is also a new evidence of the perverse thinking of those who have not rid themselves of their mania for this insidious weapon which only kills people while leaving property intact--the highest altar of those who think a nuclear war would spare them.

A number of facts show that many American strategists not only think this, in contrast with the likely reality, but they also strive for it. If the new missiles which the United States is imposing on West European countries were to restrict a possible nuclear conflict to Europe while leaving U.S. territory intact, then the neutron bombs are--according to U.S. Secretary of State General Haig--obviously destined by their character for the European theater of military operations.

Thus, the latest U.S. decision is a gauntlet thrown down to mankind, a new attempt to achieve the unachievable, that is, to achieve military superiority over the world of socialism--and this regardless of the wishes of the world and the interests of its own partners. At the same time, the United States must recognize that the Soviet Union cannot under these conditions remain an idle observer and that it will be compelled to give such an answer to the U.S. challenge as demanded by the interests of the security of the Soviet people and its allies.

WFTU Condemns Decision

LD102150 Prague CTK in English 1930 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Prague, 10 Aug (CTK)--The Prague-based World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) sharply condemned the cynical decision by U.S. President Ronald Reagan to start production of the neutron bomb as an act of hostility towards working people, [word indistinct] and all mankind, in a statement issued Monday.

This decision means further escalation of the arms race, serious deterioration of the international atmosphere and an attempt to reverse the process of detente.

This attempt of the U.S. administration to incite a new round of the arms race comes in a period when the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries put forward concrete and constructive proposals in the interest of the halting of the arms race and the removal of the danger of a world nuclear war.

There is no other alternative than the build-up of mutual confidence and cooperation among states and nations, the statement stressed.

The WFTU called on all working people and trade unions of Europe and the world to take at this decisive moment resolute steps to halt efforts of the world reaction, and jointly with all peace-loving forces to induce the U.S. Government and its allies to halt the production of the neutron bomb and start talks on military relaxation, which is an inevitable precondition for world peace and cooperation necessary to ensure the vital interests of the working people in the whole world, the WFTU statement said in conclusion.

'Criminal' Decision

AU111042 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 10 Aug 81 p 4

[Julius P. Loerincz commentary in the column "Commentator's Opinion"]

[Text] It is difficult to call Reagan's decision [to proceed with the production of the neutron bomb] anything but criminal. In this way, the arsenal of the American army will become a weapon which broadens the range of monstrous destructive arms and increases the threat of nuclear warfare. The neutron bomb is to become one of the instruments of the so-called limited nuclear warfare because, according to American military strategists, it affects "a smaller area than nuclear charges while in essence preserving material things, and only people will perish." They even cynically characterized it as "a humane weapon." A number of scientists, politicians and other prominent persons in the West have declared that that attitude is the pinnacle of perversity in human thinking, begotten by militarism.

In 1978, when the United States first wanted to produce the neutron weapon, an immense wave of indignation and protest resounded throughout the world which at that time forced President Jimmy Carter to postpone the decision on its production. At that time, the Soviet Union submitted a proposal to the United States to sign an agreement on banning the production, deployment and use of neutron weapons. The proposal is still valid.

President Reagan's current decision in favor of this latest barbarous product of arms producers affirms the realistic analysis of current international developments contained in the CPSU Central Committee report submitted to the 26th CPSU Congress: "The policy of the most agressive imperialist circles is particularly tellingly marked by adventurism and determination to gamble with mankind's vital interests to accomplish their downright egoistic objectives."

With this, the former Hollywood cowboy actor actually concluded the first 200 days of his presidency, that is, about one-seventh of his tenure. In that period, he, above all, concentrated on winning a hegemonist position in the world, on fanning the cold war and on confronting the Soviet Union. He is trying to upset the military-strategic equilibrium between the United Stated and the USSR, because the equilibrium stands in the way of the U.S. agressive plans and restricts its expansionism. To him and his sort were and are addressed the words of Leonid Brezhnev at the 26th CPSU Congress: "We were not and are not striving for military superiority over the other party. That is not our policy. But at the same time we will not permit such superiority to be gained over us. The attempts and efforts to move against us from a position of strength are absolutely doomed!"

POLISH SOLIDARITY-GOVERNMENT TALKS REPORTED

LD101019 Prague CTK in English 0845 GMT 10 Aug 81

[CTK Corespondent]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (CETEKA)--Deputy Chairman of the Polish Council of Ministers Mieczyslaw Rakowski disproved reports of the Solidarity propaganda apparatus that it was the government which suspended the negotiations with the Solidarity, in an interview with the PAP news agency.

The Solidarity leadership should not forget that they negotiate with government officials representing a 36-million state, and the government cannot remain indifferent to the contemptous stand of some people on the existing structure of power, including the government, he stressed.

It is high time for Solidarity officials to realize that their struggle with the government will bring benefits neither to them nor to the country. And they should realize that there is a difference between policy-making and policy-juggling, he said, adding that the government will not let itself be diverted from the political line set by the Extraordinary 9th Polish United Workers' Party Congress. Neither will it tolerate any disruption and undermining of this line.

Solidarity Used Violence

LD102000 Prague in English to Great Britain and Ireland 1630 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] In Poland last week the Solidarity union broke off negotiations with the government. This again confirms that the final objective of the Solidarity unions is to discredit the people's power and to paralyze its activities. Poland's public were again given proof of the fact that Solidarity's political gamblers, controlled by the KOR [Social Self-Defense Committee] antisocialist center, are out to gain political power. Increasing numbers of protest resolutions from all over Poland indicate that more and more people are becoming aware of the true character of street demonstrations and of the impact of the extortionate wage demands and other unrealistic measures. People are increasingly become aware that such measures should be accompanied by increased labor productivity. Otherwise they will continuously lead toward a general breakdown of Poland's economy. But, after all, this is what the Solidarity leaders desired from the very inception.

Recent events have been leading toward differentiation within Solidarity. Among the rank-and-file members there is increasing opposition against political gamblers among their leaders. Rank-and-file members hold the view that leaders indulge in decisionmaking without taking the members' views into consideration. Interviews and comments in the daily press frequently reveal the fact that the Solidarity unions, hiding behind the workers, are acting at variance with the workers' views.

During Saturday's strikes in Silesia, guards of the Solidarity unions used psychological terror, and at the Sosnowiec mine physically assaulted those who preferred work to striking. Solidarity then decided on a 2-hour extension of the strike using physical violence against those who wanted to work.

What reasons did the Solidarity unions give for these strikes? Protecting against continuing economic disaster. This is absurd demagogy, because it is Solidarity's irresponsible attitude that is dragging Poland toward economic disaster. Strikes organized by the Solidarity leaders are causing severe losses to the country's economy. And so it is hardly surprising that the Solidarity leaders could not answer the government's question as to how Solidarity will contribute to the consolidation of society. In actual fact, they did not desire to answer, because otherwise it would have been their duty to appeal to their members in factories and the rural districts to step up production and to adhere to the agreements signed in Gdansk.

MOCZULSKI, KOR LEAD POLAND TO 'DRASTIC CLIMAX'

AU101124 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 7 Aug 81 p 6

[Pavol Minarik Warsaw-Bratislava dispatch: "Not at All a Coincidental Action; Leszek Moczulski and His 'Confederation'"]

[Excerpts] The Warsaw University courtyard had already become the forum of antisocialist forces in the country in the very first days of the Polish crisis.

Such inveterate enemies of people's power as Jacek Kuron, Adam Michnik and others often speak on the university's territory about their pseudotheories on "improving" socialism in Poland. In the large Warsaw University courtyard itself one can encounter, without searching for long, one of the typical features of present restless Poland--various publications for "internal use." In reality they are illegal posters, leaflets, various bulletins and heckling tabloids; their number has terrifyingly increased.

In the courtyard these publications can not only be read, but also freely bought. One can also get here pictures of the prewar Polish President Pilsudski, "famous" for his anti-Soviet opinions, theories and reactionary policy. Pictures of the leading representatives of the illegal organization called "Confederation for an Independent Poland"--Lezek Moczulski, Romuald Szeremetiew, Tadeusz Stranski and Tadeusz Jandziszak--are also to be had there; these men are currently being tried for the anti-state activities they organized against People's Poland. Leaflets demanding the release of the Kowalczyk brothers, serving their sentences for terrorist activities, are also in evidence.

Most illegal publications now being disseminated in the country of our northern neighbor have one feature in common. They carry a note that the authors intend them for "internal use." But what kind of swindle is this--the diverse heckling publications marked "for internal use" are being distributed publicly! The truth is, that in Poland today only those who are totally blind can not read them. Because Warsaw University is far from the only "internal" place in the capital or in the whole of Poland, where such publications are displayed for the public. Everybody can peruse them on the notice boards at any time, or buy them in "Solidarity's" central or regional headquarters.

None of the leaflets, posters or other illegal propaganda actions of the antisocialist forces in Poland, directed through various printed material, was purely coincidental. Their purpose was always to manipulate public opinion "in the required direction."

That is why it was certainly no coincidence that a few days ago the antisocialist forces in Poland started a kind of campaign to "save" the members of the leadership of the "Confederation for an Independent Poland," who have been muddying the waters in the critical political events in the Polish People's Republic from 1 September 1979 (the day the organization was established) up to now. The provocation activities of Moczulski and his "Confederation" had increased to such an extent that the Polish state security bodies could no longer keep silent and watch their outspokenly antistate activity without doing something. This March the voivodship prosecutor's office in the capital of the Polish People's Republic filed an indictment against L. Moczulski and three other leading officials of the "Confederation." The indictment also says that the accused had set themselves the goal of overthrowing the consititutional system of the Polish People's Republic by violence, to weaken its defense potential and to disrupt its ties of alliance with the socialist countries. Investigation has shown that the "Confederation for an Independent Poland" had collaborated with anticommunist centers in Great Britain, the United States, Canada and France, from which it received financial support for its political activities and for carrying out antistate plans in Poland. Investigation also showed that the accused had been setting up conspiratory semi-military structures [strktury] and had made use of the assistance of foreign centers for subversion and for conducting a psychological war against Poland. The question of the "Confederation" members' release became one of the conditions in the "Solidarity" bosses' negotiations with government representatives.

At present the court trial continues with the interrogation of the accused. Under the weight of proof, L. Moczulski confessed to the court that he had been directing his activities especially at the trade unions since 1978. He implemented his concept of the gradual disruption of the Polish socialist state in practice by founding illegal political, trade union, farmer and student organizations. At the same time he testified that the final phase of shaping the "Confederation" was preceded by the founding of illegal periodicals--DROCA and GAZETA POLSKA.

A few days ago the Polish daily TRYBUNA LUDU wrote that the forces striving to dismantle the socialist system and undermine the society's trust in the Polish judiciary are using the court trial of the "Confederation" bosses for evoking various moods among the Polish public. The government of the Polish People's Repbulic is issuing warnings about all activities which deepen dissatisfaction and aggravate the solution of problems which determine the conditions of the people's life.

These words are serious and most topical; but if they are not founded on specific acts, it will be difficult to prevent the complicated development of the situation, which is galloping toward a drastic climax.

WESTERN ATTITUDE TO POLISH DEBTS DEPLORED

AU101130 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 7 Aug 81 p 7

[Jan Hrobar commentary in the column "Note": "Inflexible Creditors"]

[Text] Yet another session has taken place in Vienna between the Polish bank for foreign trade and a group of seven Western banks, on the conditions of the repayments of credits which the latter had granted People's Poland in the past few years. The session ended in the way the Western bankers wished it to end: with a new threat to the Polish Government. According to the Associated Press, Hannes Androsch, head of the Austrian Creditanstalt-Bankverein bank, who was simulataneously the organizer of the session, declared: "Polish wishes cannot be the subject of negotiations for us."

Inflexibility and arrogance spoke on the part of the Western creditors. Why?

Surely it is generally known that the credits accepted by Poland in the past few years from the West--according to official Polish sources they have reached $27 billion--represent a heavy burden for the current economic situation in the country. The Western bankers, too, are well aware of this state of affairs. They are also aware that what the Polish economy currently needs most is relief, a breathing space, and even additional credits for "setting" production "into motion", and that credit installment payments are the heaviest burden for it.

The West is also loudly trumpeting about all the various packages that are being sent to Poland. But this advertising of "generosity" is somehow lacking in the negotiations that are of such fundamental significance for the stability of the Polish economy, negotiations like those that have just taken place in Vienna. In France one is now also talking about extensive "food aid" to Poland. AFP writes in this connection: "France will be willing to supply this aid on a 100 percent credit."

The present Western creditors also used to trumpet into the world about the generous assistance they are granting Poland by the dollar credits. But today they are turning this "aid on credit" into an instrument of exploitation.

As all the negotiations have shown to date, the Western creditors are not interested in any guarantees of the Polish Government; even the realization of the economic reform that is being prepared they find insufficient. They are stressing their inflexibility in order to intimate that they would be far more acquiescent and generous if they had other partners at the roundtable than the representatives of socialist Poland.

CSSR DISSIDENTS WILL NOT BE GIVEN CHANCE

AU101430 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 8 Aug 81 p 3

[Jarmila Houfova article: "He Who Sows the Wind Reaps the Whirlwind; Old-New Goals of Anticommunism"]

[Excerpts] Ronald Reagan, like his predecessors, has climbed to the throne of the American presidency with the blessing and assistance of big capital. From the very beginning he has been doing everything to take on the appearance of a strong man; he acts with self-confidence, assurance and stringency. And, most important of all, he openly lays claim to winning a leading role for the United States, a goal that has been vehemently pursued by American administrations for years.

It is evident after a few months of his presidency that he is trying with all his might to meet the demands of American imperialism in two main directions: On the one hand, he wants to accomodate the pressure of the military-industrial complex and ensure super-prosperity for its arms production, including maximum profits; on the other hand, he wants to establish U.S. hegemony, ensure world domination for the United States and raise the much battered American self-confidence.

That is why he is evoking before the world the totally moss-grown specter of the "threat from the East," thwarting detente and setting the wheels of armaments forcefully into motion. That is also why he has begun to brandish the big stick, why the United States has resorted to a policy of intimidation and blackmail from a position of strength.

The Liquidation Dream

From the very inception of the first state of workers and peasants, from the time when the socialist revolution gave birth to Soviet power by the will of Russia's working people, world reaction has been dreaming about liquidating socialism. Since that time it has not stopped carrying out subversive acts against the Soviet Union and other countries of the socialist community with the aim of eroding, weakening and--ultimately--destroying them. And when they sometimes succeed in advancing toward the coveted goal--as they hope to in Poland now--they do not hide their joy. President Reagan, for example, declared would-be prophetically: "What we are witnessing in Poland is the beginning of the end of world communism." The American President obviously feels he is firmly at the head of affairs. However, he ought to draw a lesson from history. How many such "prophets" have there already been and where are they now? How many times have those who wanted to destroy socialism, be it by war or counterrevolution, deceived themselves? The advancement of the revolutionary movement has reached a stage in which there is no force capable of destroying it. Yet attempts to accomplish this goal have existed and will apparently exist as long as there is imperialism.

Reaction's Slogan: The Worse, the Better

The strategy of world anticommunism remains the same--to destroy socialism. The tactics, however, are changing. Also the tactics of counterrevolution are changing today, as a result of the shift in the global balance of power in favor of the progressive forces. Counterrevolution is trying to undermine the socialist countries from within, to bring about their disintegration, to make them ripe for a takeover by counterrevolutionary elements. These elements are even hypocritically proclaiming themselves revivalists of socialism, and therein lies the perfidy. However, thereby they will not obliterate their actual goal; they will not cover up the tactics of so-called peaceful counter-revolution.

These tactics are also the source of the methods they are choosing. They put their stakes on the militant counterrevolutionary forces and on revisionists and reckon with wavering and corrupt elements, including so-called dissidents. This course of action is transparent enough. Its aim is to "destabilize" conditions in the socialist society, foster confusion, anarchy and chaos and disorient young people in particular. Their key slogan is: The worse, the better.

"Destabilization" was the objective of the United States' strategy in overthrowing the progressive, democratically elected government of Salvador Allende in Chile. These tactics were also applied by the CIA to topple Mossadeq's democratically elected government in Iran and to set up the shah's sovereign rule. It also destroyed Arbenz' democratic government in Guatemala and replaced it by a dictator. "Destabilization" also was a key element of the tactics of subversion and interference applied in Hungary in 1956 and in Czechoslovakia in 1968.

They Profit From Polish Difficulties

The events in Poland do not transgress the framework set by this chain of attempts at counterrevolution. The erosion from within was seen to by Polish antisocialist forces, under the leadership of the international reaction, whose activity in miscellaneous antistate organizations and committees established prior to the Polish crisis was benevolently tolerated for a relatively long period of time.

This concerns--to name the main such organizations--KOR, which is led by the anticommunist J. Kuron, and the so-called Confederation for an Independent Poland led by L. Moczulski whose founding, program and activity was and continues to be inspired, directed and comprehensively supported (ideologically, organizationally, financially and materially) by Western anticommunist centers. In the counterrevolutionary script for Poland, KOR was assigned the task gaining control over "Solidarity" and of eroding people's power through it. The so-called Confederation was assigned the role of ruthless destroyer of everything to do with socialism by making use of the most extreme chauvinist and nationalist elements.

Playing into the hands of those hostile elements was a policy of deformations of Leninism, a policy tying the Polish economy to capitalist countries, a policy of nationalism and indifference. Everything that gave rise to the discontent of the workers class and the broad strata of the population suited them in particular.

It is no secret that Washington and Wall Street have become the most dynamic and active centers of anti-Polish activity worldwide. It is precisely Washington that instructs Bonn, London, Paris and Rome on how to take advantage of Poland's difficulties. The directives are aimed at aggravating especially the difficulties in supplies. The working people's growing discontent, the lines for food and goods of everyday use and the strikes and chaos paralyzing the national economy and normal social life suit them tremendously.

The U.S. Senate has adopted a statement warning the Polish Government against actions in defense of socialism, it forbids it to establish order in its own country. Strikes in Poland are "sacrosanct." Strikes in the United States, on the other hand, are being brutally suppressed as ever. The strike of the air traffic controllers can serve as the latest example. Reagan stringently declared that if they fail to return to work within 48 hours, they would be fired and prosecuted. And he also immediately dispatched several hundred informers to find out who was on strike at the individual U.S. airports. Thousands of people have already been sacked from their jobs, and trade union officials imprisoned. No one has any doubts about the fate of the organizers of this strike, who will be claiming their rights in vain.

Transparent Plans

The dream of imperialism and the plan of world anticommunist centers is to organize in every socialist country opposition forces capable of "destabilizing" for them under suitable conditions the political and economic situation, creating mass discontent and causing disruption. That is why the so-called dissidents, who are expected to play the role of a fifth column and to prepare the ground for a reversal of the socialist system, enjoy such ostentatious interest and popularity--but also material support--among anticommunist centers and even among members of the capitalist states' governments. If they were not to play that role, their existence would not have any sense whatsoever. This is absolutely clear to us as well as to those who are supporting them in the endeavor to create an inner opposition. Why, then, are things not called by their proper names, why do the Western information media and Western politicians present the dissidents as some sort of defenders of human rights when their sole and exclusive aim is a guarantee of the right to harm and weaken socialism with impunity?

The dissidents' real views and their entire activity prove that they are enemies of socialism. And they are also being treated as such in our country. Some Czechoslovak citizens believe, as is proved also by letters addressed to our editorial office, that they are being treated much too gently. Dissidents organizing and engaged in subversive activities directed against the socialist system are getting into conflict with our laws and when they are found guilty, as Rudolf Battek was recently, who, on top of that, was found guilty of rioting and assaulting a public official, they are also punished according to the valid laws. In which state are similar acts tolerated? In the United States, frequently, not even courts are needed. In this "free" country one, as a rule, always finds a way of silencing an adversary. Cases when a policeman or a paid agent simply liquidates the adversary are the order of the day. Our country, where our people are firmly in power, will not allow anyone to break the laws. Everyone must count on that. Everyone can be sure that the socialist state will not allow anyone to engage in hostile activities causing damage to all-social interests, that just as it protects individual rights it also protects society's rights. The strength of the socialist democracy does not rest merely in its creating scope for the enactment of people's power but also in its preventing any threat to or weakening of this power by anyone. We will never permit the so-called dissidents--or, properly speaking, enemies of socialism--to prepare in foreign services the ground for "eroding" socialism from within, for "destabilization."

Whom Are They Protecting

One cannot even be surprised that after the publication of the sentence for Battek's anti-state activity clamor, abusive language and threats against our country could be heard in the imperialist world. However, the more vociferous is their campaign, the more obvious are their actual goals and the more obvious it is whom they are, in fact, protecting. One cannot but wonder how much attention and "sensitivity" some Western politicians devote to Battek and people like him and how deaf they are to the actual problems of their world. As though they did not see the real monstrosity of American policy, as though they did not know the CIA's criminal practices, as though they did not see who is supplying arms to and training bandits for suppressing revolutions in Afghanistan, Nicaragua, Cuba and elsewhere, and why. As though they did not even perceive the fact that millions of young people in their own countries--as, by the way, in the entire capitalist world--are jobless, doomed to hopelessness, driven to crime and drug addiction. Instead, they are trying to impose ultimatums on the Soviet Union as regards Afghanistan and churlishly chide our public, among them people who did not blush when advocating at the Kampuchea conference a return of the followers of the bloody Pol Pot to that country. At the same time some of the Western information media and also some politicians are bold enough to threaten an end to detente as though it were only for us, as though it were not also in the interest of their countries and the entire population of the world.

Detente Is Not a Field for Subversion

If some governments view detente merely as a field for subversion, merely as an open gate for liquidating socialism, then they are deeply mistaken. The aim of Helsinki is to contribute to understanding among nations, to reinforcing their security, to mutual cooperation, to establishing an atmosphere of trust, to easing international tension and so forth. That is how we understand it. The dissidents' activity pursues exactly the opposite aims.

In a socialist state the people not only govern but are simultaneously the protectors of the system and will not allow anyone to undermine socialism. Incidently, our people have their own experience from the critical years 1968 and 1969 and are, therefore, vigilant. They know what were the goals pursued by the rightwing and antisocialist forces and who are the hirelings like Mlynar, Pelikan but also Battek and others. The so-called dissidents have already once received a convincing answer from our people, from workers, farmers, artists, from all social strata, when they came up with their pamphlet, the so-called charter.

The enemies of socialism at home and in the world are waiting for their opportunity, for thier chance. Our people will not give them any, they will not permit anyone to endanger the republic. Whoever would like to play with fire and violate our laws—the laws of our country's people--must count on being treated accordingly. He who sows the wind, reaps the whirlwind. The hirelings of foreign, imperialist services who play into the hands of warmongering, anti-peace forces in the world will not succeed.

WEST STRIVES FOR 'COLONIZATION OF THE SEAS'

AU101230 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 8 Aug 81 p 6

[M. Smolik commentary: "The United States Has Blocked the Conclusion of the Sea Law Convention; Monopolies' Obstructions"]

[Excerpts] Of late, the boss of the White House is often being portrayed in a new role in political cartoons--in the role of a pirate. One such cartoon appeared in FRANKFURTER RUNDSCHAU, depicting Ronald Reagan, with a pistol hanging from his side, issuing the following order to a convoy of vessels: "Drop anchor, there are strategic raw materials below..." This is how the author of the cartoon reacts to the sudden change in the United States' position on the International UN Conference on the Law of the Sea, which--after more than 7 years of marathon talks--was to arrive this year at the adoption of a draft treaty of unusual importance for the future of mankind and for all countries of the world. The White House namely has given its delegation the order not to sign any document and to wait for the "reassessment" of the American position on the agreement.

That has in fact blocked the conclusion of the elaboration of an agreement which applies to fully two-thirds of the earth's surface, an agreement which already contains 320 clauses and in the elaboration of which 153 countries have taken part. The talks have been in recess for 3 months and now resumed in Geneva in the hope that the United States would not torpedo what has been agreed thus far. But so far nothing signals that the Americans would like to continue participating in a successful conclusion of the most extensive and most difficult codification task in the entire international law to date.

The cause of the Reagan administration's change of position on the Conference on the Law of the Sea is obviously the ever increasing pressure from American and other monopolies, supra-national and national, on the policy of the White House.

The American monopolies namely want to reserve for themselves the totally unrestricted right to extract metals and ores from the sea bed, and they do not want to share this fantastic wealth with other countries, and in particular with the developing countries, as was foreseen by the planned convention.

There is no doubt that the concern that the extraction of ores from the seabed could slip out of their hands and that, as with OPEC and similar groups, they might become dependent on the will and decisions of others in another important sphere of raw materials has contributed to the negative position taken openly by the United States, and covertly by some other big powers, on the draft convention on the Law of the Sea. What these big powers are striving for is in fact the colonization of the seas. Among the opponents of the agreement on the Law of the Sea are entrepreneurial giants of various orientations, from the Japanese Sogo Shoshas concern, which has a great number of interests, all the way to specialized petrogiants, mining and chemical giants and monopolies active in arms production, including the missile program. Their objections are that the setting up of an international bureau, a sort of institution to decide the utilization of seabed resources in accordance with the wishes of the majority of members and allocate appropriate licences, would allegedly lead to suppressing initiative as regards the utilization of seabed deposits.

It is obvious what it is that the world monopolies, headed by the United States, are pursuing by blocking the progress of the further work on the treaty on the Law of the Sea. They want to make legitimate the free exploitation of the mineral wealth of the seabed, a wealth that, according to the UN, is the "common property of all mankind." It is not without interest that the former U.S. President Lyndon Johnson declared the wealth of the seabed to be the "common heritage of mankind," and that 10 years ago the U.S. delegation was one of 108 delegations which voted in the United Nations that this wealth be utilized solely in accordance with internationally agreed rules. The United States, by its negative position on the draft convention on the Law of the Sea, wants to ensure for itself immense profits for many years to come, it wants to maintain and strengthen its independence as regards raw materials, and thus also the potential to continue its policy of acting from the position of strength.

JOINT TECHNICAL ACCORD WITH ARGENTINA CONCLUDED

PY070212 Buenos Aires LA PRENSA in Spanish 1 Aug 81 p 4

[Text] Prague, 31 Jul (EFE)--Representatives of Argentina and Czechoslovakia have signed in Prague an agreement on scientific technological cooperation for 1981-82.

Secretary for Foreign Trade Juan Figueredo Antequeda signed for Argentina and Vice Minister of Foreign Trade Jaroslav Jakubec signed for Czechoslovakia.

At its first working session the joint Argentine-Czechoslovak commission considered 34 topics of possible scientific-technological exchange between the two countries, the Argentine secretary for foreign trade told the official Czechoslovak agency CTK.

These exchanges, which will be directly between the various institutions of the two countries, consist of food technology, nuclear physics, mining, petroleum and gas, among other fields.

He also pointed out that currently five electrical centers are being constructed in Argentina with Czechoslovak technology.

In addition, the Argentine representative told CTK that "Czechoslovakia has had great prestige for many years as an industrialized country with high technology."

MEDIA COMMENTARIES DENOUNCE NEUTRON WEAPON DECISION

Television Commentary

DW101445 East Berlin Domestic Television Service in German 1732 GMT 9 Aug 81

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] On the anniversary of the detonation of the American atom bomb over Nagasaki, the decision to produce the neutron bomb--this monstrous challenge and intensification of the arms race by the main imperialist power--is the news of the day. Even today a wave of resistance and protest is being raised all around the globe. After all, nobody has forgotten that the preceding U.S. Government had tried to produce this weapon and deploy it in Europe, for instance in the FRG. The massive international protest prevented the United States from doing so, for the time being.

Now they say the neutron weapon will be stockpiled in the United States for the time being. But this will not mollify anybody. The Soviet Union had called for restraint. The peace program of the 26th CPSU Congress and of the socialist community suggested constructive and concessional steps toward curbing the arms race and thus the road toward a positive change in the international situation: These were proposals which had been welcomed by many people throughout the world.

In Nagasaki today people recalled the visit by Erich Honecker, who said there: Our ideal is the liberation of mankind from the scourge of war. The GDR will advocate this with all its strength. This was a manifestation of the profound harmony between the GDR people and Government.

But obviously new and dangerous arms and military superiority over the Soviet Union and the socialist states are more important than peace to the leading circles of NATO. Their attempt to attain military superiority ignores the experiences of history. This attempt fails to take into consideration the fact that the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries have all the potential to foil all plans aimed at obtaining military superiority. It was just a few days ago that Soviet Defense Minister Ustinov reminded foreign politicians that the love of peace on the part of the socialist countries must not be mistaken as a sign of weakness.

By its announcement on the production of the neutron weapon, the United States has taken a great responsibility upon itself. The deployment of American nuclear medium-range missiles in West Europe and the construction of the neutron weapon--all this adds up to a consolidated program which enhances insecurity rather than security.

What mankind needs now is not new arms or new rounds of the arms race, but disarmament, so as to insure its most precious treasure--peace. This is reflected by the initial international echo to the news that came from Washington. The peoples will reply to this dangerous bit of news by intensifying the struggle against the arms race and the danger of war.

Radio Commentary

DW102103 East Berlin Voice of the GDR Domestic Service in German 1405 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Mattias Ehrich Commentary]

[Text] The news caused a sensation in West Europe, because it concerns the people of the West European NATO states more than all the other people in the world. The neutron weapon is tailored for the potential European theater of war. This means for the U.S. allies that sooner or later they will be confronted with the question of stationing this devilish weapon. Therefore this clear and fierce reaction in Europe, not only from people who are active in the peace movement but also from government quarters.

The neutron bomb is considered a perverse means of destruction. The U.S. politicians and military men naturally are aware of this. After all, they have not forgotten that strong opposition by the very West Europeans forced former U.S. President Carter to order a temporary halt of production. But halting production did not mean halting the development and therefore the building of individual elements of the radiation weapon was covertly continued in the United States. White House deputy spokesman Larry Speakes said that the decision on the production of the neutron bomb was a logical consequence of the process initiated by President Carter. He also announced that the neutron weapon would not be stockpiled on allied territory. The State Department said that the production of this weapon was an internal affair of the U.S. Government. The stockpiling of the bombs outside the United States was not at issue at present. There were no such plans at present.

Is the neutron bomb really an internal U.S. affair? The intention to soothe protests in Western Europe is all too obvious. You don't have to be a political psychologist to see the point. The facts resulting from the nature of the neutron weapon and the principles of its use speak a different language, a language which would have consequences for Western Europe. Not even the U.S. mass media can conceal this. The television company NBC, for instance, quoted military experts yesterday as saying that the stationing of neutron weapons in West European countries would only be a matter of time. Since the carrier weapons, Lance missiles and nuclear artillery shells, were stationed in the NATO states the neutron warheads could be sent there in a very short time. CBS said bluntly that the neutron weapons were intended for Europe. The New York TIMES also stressed this frankly: The only really suitable terrain for use of these enhanced radiation weapons is the European theater. Therefore the decision on the production of these weapons almost automatically would lead to the decision to station them in Western Europe.

So the West European concern which manifests itself in its reaction to the decision by the U.S. administration is all too founded. The Norwegian and Danish Governments as well as the Netherlands' Government-designate already have expressed opposition to the stationing of the neutron bomb. The Belgian cabinet is discussing it today. Strong protests have also been voiced in other European NATO countries. They show that more and more Western Europeans have recognized the dangers emanating from the neutron bomb as well as from the new NATO missiles and are willing to protest against them.

NEUES DEUTSCHLAND ON SOLIDARITY 'PROVOCATION'

AU101425 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8-9 Aug 81 p 5

[Horst Ifflaender commentary: "New Provocation by 'Solidarity'"]

[Text] Warsaw--In the struggle for political power, Poland's counterrevolutionary forces are now making every effort to cause economic chaos and anarchy, put the state organs under pressure and further paralyze the economy through strikes.

Yesterday, Friday, in the Katowice Voivodship, the biggest industrial center of our neighbor country, all mines and industrial enterprises were paralyzed for 4 hours due to a strike organized by "Solidarnosc." The mining of hard coal was blocked, entire sections of smelting plants did not work and traffic in the city was stopped. The national economy again suffered losses in the millions. According to preliminary evaluations, in the pits alone 200,000 tons of hard coal were not mined.

This strike is regarded as a continuation of that provocation with which "Solidarity" blocked traffic in the city of Warsaw at the beginning of the week for 3 days and about which a "Solidarity" spokesman said that it was only "a first phase."

The PZPR Voivodship Committee in Katowice stressed in a declaration that the strike confirmed the antisocialist forces' striving for an "open confrontation and a worsening of the economic situation." The true intentions of the organizers of the strike were expressed in such demands as the release of counterrevolutionaries, a referendum on holding new elections to the Sejm and the national councils and unrestircted access to the mass media. Political pressure was exerted, the party brutally attacked and at the same time "an atmosphere of psychic blackmailing was created or even force was used against those who want to work."

The PZPR Poznan Voivodship Committee also states in a declaration by its first secretary, Edward Skrzypczak, that one of the main points of the campaign staged by "Solidarity" was the struggle for power in the coutnry. "Solidarity" cynically abused "the present market difficulties in order to stir up social emotions, send people out on the street and organize demonstrations and strikes."

Nowadays it may be observed in various parts of the country that "Solidarity" increasingly spreads publications, placards and flysheets of an antigovernmental and anti-Soviet character and organizes the open struggle for power with strikes and demonstrations, provocations, demogogy and force.

A government communique, which was published after the breaking off of the talks with "Solidarity" representatives on Friday morning, stresses that the decision of the leaders of "Solidarity" concerning the breakoff of the negotiations "was made in circumstances when the country is threatened by new exhausting strikes, including general regional strikes as well as actions bordering on sabotage." The government declares that "Solidarity" and its leadership bodies will be fully responsible for the further development of events. There were final limits for giving in and for compromises, which "Solidarity" intentionally exceeded. The government of the republic, the communique declares, had "sufficient means for protecting its citizens and is determined to prevent the instigation of anarchy and the continuation of activities which threaten instability of the country."

EXTRADITION REQUEST FORMALLY SUBMITTED TO FRG

LD071117 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1017 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Bonn, 7 Aug (ADN)--On behalf of the GDR Government Ambassador Ewald Mold, chief of the GDR Permanent Mission in the FRG, officially informed the FRG Government on Friday of the extradition request by the GDR general prosecuting attorney for the murderer of GDR border guard Sgt Klaus-Peter Braun. Klaus-Peter Braun had been killed intentionally and treacherously on 1 August while doing his duty responsibly in protecting the GDR state border. The culprit escaped to the FRG.

Ambassador Mold expressed the expectation of the GDR Government that the extradition request by the GDR general prosecuting attorney will be granted by the responsible FRG authorities in accordance with international practice.

'Border Provocations' Continue

LD071346 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1141 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Berlin, 7 Aug (ADN)--The Magdeburg-North Kreis Court sentenced on Friday FRG citizens Hermann Franke and Torsten Kamann to 3 years and 3 months each and Friedhelm Luebke to 2 years and 2 months imprisonment on charges relating to Paragraphs 213, 215, and 212 of the Criminal Code. On 7 June 1981, the accused intentionally violated the GDR border in Kloetze Kreis, Magdeburg Bezirk, and penetrated GDR territory with the intention of provoking border security forces. They molested and abused members of the GDR Border Troops in the most vile way and threw objects at them.

The members of the Bundeswehr, Kamann and Franke, tried to use violence against the GDR Border Guards in order to prevent them from doing their duty. It is only due to the calm and collected actions of the GDR Border Guards that this provocation did not have more serious results.

During the trial, it became clear that this attack continues the chain of dangerous border provocations which are aimed at starting serious trouble on the state border. This crime is further proof that the FRG has so far not taken any effective action toward preventing such attacks.

APPEAL ON 20TH ANNIVERSARY OF 'ANTIFASCIST BARRICADE'

AU101050 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 81 p 1

[Appeal on 20th Anniversary of 13 August 1961]

[Text] Militant Appeal in the GDR Capital

Berliners! Guests of the Capital!

On the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the setting up of the antifascist barricade there will be a militant appeal with a subsequent parade of units of the combat groups of the workers class on 13 August 1981 at 1600 in the Karl-Marx-Allee.

Speaker: Comrade Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee General Secretary and GDR State Council Chairman.

Welcome the comrades of the combat groups of the workers class!

Form a guard of honor!

Through your participation show your determination to defend the socialist fatherland and peace with all your strength!

[Signed] SED Berlin Bezirk leadership;

GDR National Front Berlin Bezirk Committee

DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VIEWS AUGUST, 1961 EVENTS

AU110850 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 81 p 3

[ADN Report: "Historical Lessons of Burning Topicality: Threatened Peace Saved in Europe's Heart: Col Gen Heinz Kessler; GDR State Border Is Inviolable, NVA Soldiers Are Aware of Lessons of 13 August 1961"]

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--"With the securing of the GDR state border vis-a-vis West Berlin and the FRG on 13 August 1961, the threatening danger of a war, unleashed by the most aggressive imperialist NATO forces, was staved off from the peoples of our continent and the world." This is what Col Gen Heinz Kessler, deputy minister of national defense and chief of the Main Political Administration of the National People's Army [NVA], told ADN.

Referring to the need for this joint action of the GDR, USSR and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, he stressed that a new situation on the international arena had developed as a result of the defeat of fascist Germany in World War II.

The international power relationships had further changed primarily with the emergence of the socialist community of states, in favor of the forces of peace and social progress. It was in the shape of the GDR that the first socialist German state of workers and peasants was consolidated in the alliance with the Soviet Union and the other fraternal countries, a state in which the rule of German imperialism which has the bloody guilt for two world wars on its hands, had been eliminated from its roots.

The Imperialists Wanted To Reverse the Course of History

"The imperialist quarters of the FRG and its NATO partners did not want to put up with this," Colonel General Kessler pointed out. "Their thoughts and wishes were focused on reversing the course of history. After having abused the generous regulations at our state borders for years in order to flood our republic with agents and diversionists, to organize the counterrevolution and to bring us politically down on our knees and to bleed us white economically, they thought that in the summer of 1961 the time was ripe for an open aggression.

"The GDR, a bulwark of peace in Europe, was to be broken up by force of arms. It was necessary to resolutely foil these plans in the interest of peace and the safe future of the working people and of all the progressive forces of our country and of all European peoples." It is for this reason, the deputy defense minister stressed, that the measures of 13 August 1961 received the full support of the Soviet Union and of all people to whom peace was close to the heart. These measures were successful because the working class and all working people, particularly the youth, firmly confident of the SED's policy, evinced in this difficult situation their readiness to also defend the socialist fatherland and peace with their arms.

Vitality Inherent in Socialism Proved

"The inviolability of the GDR state borders was safeguarded by all those who in the ranks of the NVA, the combat groups of the working class, Border Police and People's Police, supported by the Soviet Army troops stationed in the GDR, have shown imperialism the limits of its powers.

"They were likewise safeguarded by all those who during the days of August 1961 demonstrated through their achievements in industry and agriculture as well as in all the other social sectors the vitality inherent in socialism." Col Gen Heinz Kessler noted that the preservation of peace was the decisive outcome of the measures of 13 August 1961. He referred to the statement by Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee in his book, "From My Life," according to which this day has helped certain quarters of the West to realize things to which they had objected for more than a decade. It is the realization that the GDR can be neither blackmailed nor overrun.

The date of 13 August 1961 helped to create the proper prerequisites for the turn to detente, initiated in the seventies, and to prepare a road that finally led to the Final Act of Helsinki. Securing the GDR state borders has proved to be a decisive prerequisite for the further comprehensive strengthening of the socialist state and social system.

"Reliably protected for two decades from the direct economic and political disturbing influences of imperialism," Colonel General Kessler stated, "The working class, in alliance with all working people, implements the policy adopted at the 10th SED Congress, aimed at the well-being and happiness of the people, a policy which focuses on the continuation of the main task. One of the most important lessons of 13 August is that the inviolability of our state borders, which we are defending together with the Soviet Union and the other states of the Warsaw Pact, is indispensable for this purpose."

He underscored the burning topicality of this historical experience in view of the open confrontational course of NATO, whose authors and most resolute advocates are important FRG quarters. All this increases the responsibility for preserving peace, which the FRG citizens, together with millions of people in Europe and throughout the world, are bearing.

Firmly on the Side of Our Soviet Comrades in Arms

In conclusion, Colonel General Kessler gave the assurance that the NVA members are most profoundly aware of the significance and lessons of 13 August. "Side by side with their Soviet comrades-in-arms and the fellow strugglers of the other fraternal armies, together with the GDR Border Troops and the other protective and security organs of our republic, they will always reliably fulfill the assignment given to them by the 10th SED Congress of safeguarding the sovereignty of the GDR, the inviolability of its borders and its state security."

STOPH THANKS KAMPUCHEA'S PEN SOVAN FOR GREETINGS

BK091025 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 2300 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Comrade Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, has recently sent a message of thanks to Comrade Pen Sovan, general secretary of the KPRP [Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party] Central Committee and chairman of the PRK [Peoples Republic of Kampuchea] Council of Ministers.

The message says:

I extend warmest thanks to you for your greetings on the occasion of my reelection as the chairman of the Council of Ministers of the GDR. I firmly believe the friendly relations and fraternal solidarity between our states and peoples will grow stronger, thus creating favorable conditions for the development of socialism in our countries.

I wish you good health, personal well-being and more successes in fulfilling your responsibilities for the benefit of the Kampuchean people.

EGYPTIAN NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION HELD IN BERLIN

AU101055 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Aug 81 p 2

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On the occasion of the national holiday of the Arab Republic of Egypt (Salah Abu Gabal), ambassador of the Arab Republic of Egypt to the GDR, gave a cocktail party in Berlin on Thursday. His invitation was honored by Guenther Kleiber, SED Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Ernst Goldenbaum, deputy chairman of the State Council; Werner Greiner-Petter, member of the Council of Ministers; and other personalities, including Klaus Willerding, GDR deputy minister of foreign affairs. The invitation was also honored by heads of diplomatic missions accredited to the GDR.

TISCH ATTENDS TRADE UNION MEETING AT HALLE

LD102024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1619 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Halle, 10 August (ADN)--Trade union shop stewards of the Bitterfeld lignite works on 10 August discussed new initiatives to ensure steady supplies of solid fuels and electric power to the public and the economy. These measures involve a faster pace in the use of science and technology, the development of better processing technologies and the application of energy-saving processes.

SED Politburo member and FDGB chairman Harry Tisch attended the conference. He described the workers' efforts to fulfill their competition program as a show of confidence in SED policy. Dealing with the international situation, he condemned, on behalf of the trade unions, NATO's arms buildup and the Reagan government's decision to produce the neutron weapon. "We support every proposal aimed at detente, disarmament and the safeguarding of peace," he said.

U.S. NEUTRON WARHEAD DECISION CRITICIZED

LD101732 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0430 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] [Unidentified interviewer] The whole world was stunned yesterday by the news according to which Reagan, President of the United States, gave instructions for the manufacture of the neutron bomb. In our morning dialogue I would like to ask Joszef P. Szabo, what exactly is the neutron bomb? What type of weapon is it?

[Begin recording] [Szabo] The neutron weapon is aimed at people, at the destruction of people. Nothing is more untrue than what the advocates of the neutron bomb say, namely that the neutron bomb is in fact a humane weapon, that it does not destroy objects, cities, like the traditional bomb or the traditional nuclear bomb does. Well yes, the neutron bomb spares homes, it only annihilates man from his home.

[Question] And the fact that we use the expression "neutron bomb" and "neutron weapon" interchangeably?

[Answer] I think this is correct, but I must say that the most dangerous characteristic of the neutron weapon is precisely that they want to use it as a tactical weapon, for example, like an artillery shell which, again using the expression of the experts, would reduce the threshold of nuclear weapon deployment. So it could make the decision to use nuclear weapons easier.

It is no coincidence that when talk first started concerning the manufacture of the neutron weapon, back in the time of President Carter, the first commentaries already observed that the neutron bomb will bring back to life the old myth, according to which it is also possible to visualize limited nuclear war.

[Question] So the fact that President Reagan is turning to the neutron weapon again at this particular moment at a time when limited nuclear war has become an integral part of American strategy, is not a coincidence.

[Answer] At the end of the seventies the American strategists come up with the neutron bomb and limited nuclear war. At the same time the Americans unequivocally want to create the impression that, with the neutron weapon, publicized as a tactical and humane weapon, war can be localized. So nuclear war would remain within previously determined limits and would not become a world-wide conflict.

[Question] According to my knowledge however, this theory is refuted by many military experts, and not only here.

[Answer] So much so that when the Carter-Brzezinski pair first aired the suggestion that the missiles at the disposal of NATO should be equipped with the neutron bomb as being especially suitable for the annihilation of armored vehicles of formidable strength, belonging to the Warsaw Treaty the governments of West European NATO countries one after the other tried to isolate themselves from the plan.

[Question] As the spokesman in Bonn was eager to state, the opinion of the West German government was not sought in relation to the American decision.

[Answer] The governments of Denmark, Norway, and the Netherlands already expressed their disapproval even more positively, so it was not only the Soviet Union who felt it necessary to state very firmly and very rapidly that, if the American Government is going to increase the danger of an outbreak of nuclear war by mass-producing the neutron weapon, as the Soviet standpoint holds, the Soviet Union has to give an answer to the challenge. It is totally obvious that President Reagan's decision fits into the military preparations of today, to the new turn in rearmament, into the whole American cold war political line. It could even be a symbol in fact, that President Reagan made his decision regarding the manufacture of the neutron weapon when the world was remembering the 36th anniversary of the first American nuclear bomb. Publishing the Reagan decision in fact coincided with the anniversary of the second nuclear bomb, that is Nagasaki.

I think that the new neutron bomb is, unequivocally, a new weapon of mass destruction which increases the danger of war, the danger of a world war. For this reagon it cannot be accepted that Reagan's decision is, as the spokesman for the Secretary of State in Washington said an American internal affair. The American decision to mass-produce the neutron bomb, if it is at all an internal affair, is the internal affair of the whole of humanity.

BUDAPEST VIEWS 'CRISIS SITUATION' IN POLAND

LD080854 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 0500 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] The Polish Government is willing to continue talks with the Solidarity trade union only on certain conditions. The Polish news agency has released a document comprising the [word indistinct] which summarizes the conditions. The first of the government's conditions to negotiate is that Solidarity should stop political activity, which is in opposition to its statutes, and stop organizing strikes and streeet protests. The government document points out that in the interests of bringing an end to the present crisis situation, Solidarity must (?help to) harvest agricultural crops and boost coal production. According to the Polish Government, Solidarity must pursue international activity which is not in opposition to, but in agreement with, the principles which determine the foreign policies of the Polish People's Republic. Here is a report by Laszlo Krasso in Warsaw:

[Begin recording] Regarding the strikes in Poland and the negotiations which were broken off by Solidarity in an unprecedentedly [word indistinct], radio and television expressed the opinion of wide strata of society in their programs yesterday evening and night. Voivodship party committees, basic organizations, workshop collectives, even those where the decisive majority of the workers are Solidarity members, are raising their voices against the irresponsible actions of certain Solidarity leaders which further exacerbate the present situation. The coordinating committee of the Polish Branch Trade Unions, in a communique on its session, condemns those actions which further deepen the economic crisis and make market supplies catastrophic. Our endeavor is, the report states, that the government should draw the line at those activities of some people which are being pursued to the detriment of the misled workers. The organized processions, demonstrations and protests lead only to the spread of conflict. Taking the people onto the streets is nothing more than a scheme of the extreme leaders of Solidarity, and the creation of dangerous confrontation. Only one feasible path remains: (?trusting) the party and the government to take measures against (?recklessness), speculation and squandering, the leadership of the Branch Trade Union says in its communique. [end recording]

KANIA OPENS SECOND PZPR CENTRAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD110953 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0930 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] This morning at 1000 the second plenary meeting of the PZPR Central Committee began. The agenda includes current problems, counteraction against the worsening socioeconomic situation at home, party activity after the ninth congress, and also organization of the Central Committee's work.

The meeting is being chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the Central Committee. Opening the meeting, he said that a new factor in the difficult and tense domestic situation is the fact that our streets have ceased to be calm for some time. We must mobilize all forces in order to slow down the process of the situation worsening and in order to prevent a tragedy. We must find a solution so that the streets in Poland return again to calm, said Stanislaw Kania.

Kania Addresses Plenum

NC110926 Paris AFP in English 0921 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (AFP)--The second session of the newly-elected Polish Communist Party Central Committee opened here today under the chairmanship of party leader Stanislaw Kania.

The meeting of the first ever Central Committee chosen by secret ballot opened "during a particularly difficult and tense situation in the country," Mr Kania told members.

"We should mobilize all our forces speedily to end the worsening of the situation," he said.

"The streets of Poland should be quiet again because the logical development of the current situation is tragedy," Mr Kania said in a reference to recent demonstrations organised throughout Poland.

Today's meeting followed the government's announcement last night banning street demonstrations.

The meeting is expected to examine measures to relieve the socio-economic difficulties facing the country and discuss problems linked to the "party activity after the ninth special congress" last month and organisation of the work of the new Central Committee.

Kania Remarks Reported

LD111130 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The second plenary session of the PZPR Central Committee is in session in Warsaw. The agenda includes two items: current issues and countering the deteriorating socio-economic situation of the country, and the activity of the party after the ninth extraordinary congress and the organization of the work of the Central Committee. The session is chaired by Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the party Central Committee.

Inaugurating today's session Stanislaw Kania stated that originally the second plenum was supposed to be devoted to the matter of the organization of the work of the Central Committee, its organs, commissions and plenary sessions in such a way as to make the best possible use of the statutory functions which [word indistinct] is supposed to fulfill in accordance with the decisions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. However, the present situation in the country is the reason why it has become necessary to expand the agenda of today's session. At this point the first secretary proposed that problems connected with ways of countering the deteriorating socioeconomic situation of the country should be discussed.

Opening the session Stanislaw Kania said:

[Begin Kania recording] This is not the first time that we have met in this hall in a situation which we have defined as difficult and tense. Today these words have a particularly threatening ring to them. You see we are really having to deal with qualitatively new difficulties. I have in mind those difficulties, among other things, and all those irksome things in our life which make work and, quite simply, life, more difficult for the average man and for every Polish family. This is a source of great worry for us and we are carrying out a great mobilization--above all the government and all its organs but also the party and its echelons and party organizations--in order to improve the situation and in order to halt the process of its deterioration. However, if we are talking about difficulties and threats, then the most recent factor, qualitatively the most recent factor, is the fact that streets in Poland are no longer quiet. This really is an entirely new factor in the situation throughout the world of the past year, those 12 months since July 1980. We must find ways to make Polish streets quiet. Otherwise, the logic of developments in the situation may lead to the greatest national tragedy. Under such conditions and with such an awareness, an awareness of our duties, we are beginning our session. [end recording]

Next Deputy Premier Janusz Obodowski took the floor. He broadly outlined the present extremely difficult socioeconomic situation of the country. Afterwards Kazimierz Barcikowski, Politburo member and secretary of the party Central Committee, delivered a report on the activities of the party following the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress.

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS HOLDS SESSION WITH JARUZELSKI

LD101728 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers is taking place in Warsaw under the chairmanship of Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski. The current dramatic socioeconomic situation in the country was examined at the session. The course of the talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity was discussed. The Council of Ministers examined the various negative consequences of the latest wave of strikes and demonstrations affecting the field of production, including negative consequences for defense and market supplies. Measures being embarked on by the government to ensure observance of the law and to prevent planned demonstrations that threaten public peace and the country's security were discussed.

The Council of Ministers adopted a program for emergency action by the government to solve the current socioeconomic problems, including problems of production, cost-effective management of energy and fuels, combating speculation and matters connected with supplying the public with meat, bread and flour by-products.

The Council of Ministers approved the statutes of ministries set up as a result of reorganization of the highest state administration organs. Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech during the proceedings. The Council of Ministers session is continuing.

Statement Issued on Session

LD101920 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1730 GMT 10 Aug 81

[10 August statement issued by office of government spokesman]

[Text] A Council of Ministers session chaired by Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski is taking place in Warsaw.

The country's current socioeconomic situation has been examined at the session. The progress of the talks between the Council of Ministers Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity has been discussed. The Council of Ministers has examined the various, greatly negative consequences of the latest wave of strikes and street demonstrations. It has discussed measures to be taken by the government to ensure observance of the law and to prevent demonstrations which threaten public peace and the country's security and has warned in particular against the announced so-called assembly march [a demonstration originating at several points which will subsequently assemble in a prearranged place] which is a form of impermissible pressure on the organs of justice.

The Council of Ministers has approved a program of emergency action by the government to solve the most urgent current sociopolitical problems. The Council of Ministers has approved the statutes of ministries set up as a result of the reorganization of the highest organs of state administration.

Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski made a speech during the proceedings, emphasizing that the Council of Ministers approves of and expresses its appreciation for the solid work done by the Committee for Trade Union Affairs and its advisers, especially Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski, for their great efforts to solve the dangerously aggravated problems.

Unfortunately, said the premier, in circumstances we are already aware of, the government and, above all, the public, have been deprived of a constructive, universally expected solution. A great deal of public harm has been done. Responsibility for this development of the situation rests with individuals and groups within Solidarity that subscribe to extreme opinions.

The government will not cease its efforts for socialist renewal, which implies a line of agreement as well as a line of struggle against the forces of antistate destruction, a line of defense of the socialist state's interests. We trust that our public and the patriotic masses of Solidarity will understand correctly the actions being taken by the party and the government in the name of their responsibility for internal peace, the improvement of the working people's standard of living and Poland's independent existence. We shall defend this line by ever increasing social, political and economic activity and by all the necessary means provided for by the law.

The anniversary of the August events is drawing closer. We wish this anniversary to be one of agreement, social contract, an anniversary of accord, rather than of conflict and protest.

If forces that wish to emphasize and continue this second line do exist, it can only result in harm to the public and our country. We want agreement, mutual trust and understanding. However, we will not permit this to happen at the cost of weakening of power and disintegration of the state.

The government is willing to make public the content of the talks underway with Solidarity, since it has nothing to hide. The government is aware of the huge burden being borne by the public. It is the task of the Anticrisis Headquarters to take urgent action wherever it is possible. Let us do everything possible to effect tangible changes in supplying the most needed and sought-after articles. However, increased production and national income are the key to thoroughgoing solutions. This, then, must be the direction--the main direction--of efforts by the government and the public. There is no other way to overcome the crisis and achieve a better life for the nation.

The Council of Ministers session is continuing.

Decisive Actions To Be Taken

LD110110 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 0000 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] A session of the Council of Ministers, chaired by Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, was held in Warsaw. The Council of Ministers became acquainted with the talks held recently at the intitiative of the government between the Committee for Trade Union Affairs and the Presidium of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of Solidarity. Discussing the present dramatic social and economic situation the Council of Ministers also became acquainted with the negative production and political and psychological effects of the last wave of strikes and street demonstrations.

Taking the floor at this point, Premier Army Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that the Council of Ministers approved and expressed appreciation for the [word indistinct] action of the Committee for Trade Union Affairs and its advisers, and in particular for Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski's great efforts aimed at resolving the dangerously aggravated problems. Unfortunately, said the premier, the government and the community have been deprived of the constructive solution which was widely expected. The responsibility for such a development in this situation falls on the shoulders of extremist and adventurist persons and circles of Solidarity. The government will not stop its efforts toward the socialist renewal, said the premier. The renewal contains the line of accord but also the line of struggle with the antistate and destructive forces.

The government is aware of enormous burdens carried by the community. It is the task of the Anticrisis Headquarters to act urgently wherever possible to cause noticeable changes in the supply of the most needed and sought after products.

As the next item of the agenda, the Council of Ministers discussed tasks concerning the ensuring of calm, peace and public order. The forces of law and order have been made responsible for a more decisive counteracting of the popularization of antistate and inflamatory leaflets and posters.

The Council of Ministers also examined the matters of supplying the population with food and other staple goods. The prospects for the coming months indicate that it is likely that a further fall in contract purchasing will take place. Because of this it is essential to temporarily limit free market trading in meat.

The government has addressed to all trade unions a proposal to increase the prices of bread, flour and cereal products, with simultaneous, full compensation for this increase. The government expects a reply from the trade unions on this matter in the near future.

The Council of Ministers also approved the draft law on an increase in penalities for profiteering.

Further on Jaruzelski Remarks

LD111020 Warsaw PAP in English 0836 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--At today's meeting, the Council of Ministers, chaired by Premier Gen Wojciech Jaruzelski, learned the course of the talks held recently on the government's initiative between its trade union commission and the Presidium of the Solidarity National Consultative Commission.

Discussing Poland's current dramatic socio-economic situation, the Council of Ministers also got acquainted with negative production, political and psychological effects of the last wave of strikes and street demonstrations.

"We shall inform public opinion about the amount of material loss caused by strikes and demonstrations. No words can describe the loss in food economy, in the production of means for agriculture due to strikes staged in the name of 'improved supplies.'

"Also loss of a social and psychological nature is major. Every strike is in a sense confrontation," the premier said.

"The government is aware of the huge burden that the society is carrying. The key to fundamental solutions is growth of production and national income. This must be the main direction of efforts made by the government and the society. There is no other way to overcoming the crisis and to better life for the nation."

Next on the agenda, the Council of Ministers discussed tasks in the sphere of ensuring calm, public law and order.

One of the manifestations of creating an atmosphere of unrest directed against the authorities is the scheduling of the so-called star march under the motto of releasing political prisoners. It is an attempt at inadmissable pressure on the work of the court and at undermining its independence. The march poses the danger of a major transgression of public peace and security.

The Council of Ministers reviewed the situation in food supplies and discussed measures aimed at improvement in this spere.

[Warsaw PAP in Russian at 0900 GMT on 11 August also reports on Premier Jaruzelski's remarks at the Council of Ministers session, replacing the entire last five paragraphs of the PAP English version with the following:

["The losses which are difficult to define are also serious. They stem from the atmosphere which is inconducive to work and are of a social and psychological nature. Every strike, the chairman of the Council of Ministers said, is in some sense a confrontation. Not only in the sense of strikers versus the authorities, but of a confrontation between people. This gives rise to various hostilities and emotions and brings people to psychological exhaustion, and sometimes simply to despair.

["The Council of Ministers expresses its recognition to the workforces and all working people who worked, in spite of strike calls, and also to those who wanted to work but were not allowed to do so. They have been deprived of one of the basic human rights--the right to work. An end must be made to such facts and phenomena.

["The growth in the activity of antisocial and criminal elements who can give a dangerous character to public protests is disturbing. This must be remembered by organizers of demonstrations. Playing with this phenomenon threatens the greatest danger.

["The government realizes the enormous burden which the people are bearing. It is the task of the Anticrisis Headquarters to act immediately wherever possible in order to introduce tangible changes in the supply of goods which are most necessary and in great demand.

["The key to basic solutions, however, is a growth in production and national income. This must be the main direction of government and social efforts. There is no other way of overcoming the crisis and improving the life of the people."]

AFP: Demonstrations Banned

NC102240 Paris AFP in English 2238 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (AFP)--The Polish Government decided today to ban further street demonstrations.

An official statement indicated that force could be used to enforce the ban. Prime Minister Wojciech Jaruzelski said a cabinet meeting during today "examined the actions to be taken by the government to see that the law is respected and to forbid street demonstrations, which imperil public order and national security.

He said the government warned particulary against the use of vehicles in demonstrations, calling this "an unacceptable form of pressure." This was a clear allusion to a recent demonstration in Warsaw against food shortages. For more than two days, trucks and buses tied up the center of the capital. A militia barricade prevented them from carrying out their plan for a protest cortege past headquarters of the Communist Party Central Committee.

PAP Commentary on Session

LD111030 Warsaw PAP in English 0856 GMT 11 Aug 81

["PAP Commentary on Council of Ministers' Session"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--The time for energetic action has come, for there is no room for maneuver any longer. We are facing directly an economic chaos. There is thus the need to cut the string of incessant strikes, conflicts, thriflessness and social anarchy in the name of the weal of the nation and the country, and in keeping with binding norms and principles of the rule of law. Such were, in the most general terms, the tone and content of the long discussion held at the last Council of Ministers' session.

It was stated that the government is not able to give more than is produced by more than ten millions of working people. And the situation, in the time of "a festival of strikes and multiplied demands," is getting worse and worse.

The future looks vague. We are entering an entirely political plane--a new series of particularly dangerous moves is being prepared. First of all the so-called star march [in which marchers converge at preassigned location], an action organized not such much under the motto of hunger protests but that of political demands. Such a march would pose a serious threat to public order from which there is just one step to a dangerous provocation.

There are regulations in laws and codes binding in Poland which allow for this action to be qualified as illegal and incompatible with accepted norms, the rule of law and principles of public life.

It was stressed during the discussion that with the weal of the nation in mind the government will undertake appropriate measures, apply means anticipated by law to cut this string of mounting conflicts, increasing confusion and intensifying disintegration of the economy.

Politics is continuously and permanently interweaving with economy. The driving wheel of economy which has to start revolving quicker needs stronger political stimuli right away.

REPORTAGE ON 10 AUGUST SOLIDARITY KKP SESSION

Meeting Opens in Gdansk

NC101039 Paris AFP in English 1023 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Gdansk, Poland, 10 Aug (AFP)--A two-day meeting of the National Coordinating Committee of the independent trade union Solidarity got under way here today without any representation from the authorities, who were given unprecedented invitation yesterday to attend the session.

The meeting was opened by committee spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz, with a report on inconclusive negotiations with the government on Thursday on the issue of food shortages and economic planning.

Union leader Lech Walesa was greeted with loud applause by some 100 delegates from all over Poland on his arrival at the technical association headquarters where the meeting is being held.

A government representative had been slotted in second on the agenda, but was not due to speak until 3:00 p.m. (1300 GMT).

The government press office said in Warsaw in the middle of the morning that no official delegation had left for the Baltic port, but did not rule out that one might be sent. Numerous Polish and foreign newsmen were attending the session.

Government Delegation Expected

LD101320 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1300 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The 2-day session of the NSZZ Solidarity's National Consultative Commission [KKP] began today in Gdansk with the participation of Lech Walesa. In the first part of the meeting, according to the previously adopted agenda, press spokesman of the KKP Janusz Onyszkiewicz presented a report on the latest negotiations with the government. At 1500, the government delegation, led by Minister of Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, and a group of experts, is expected to arrive.

TU Speakers Attack Government

NC101423 Paris AFP in English 1409 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] Gdansk, Poland, 10 Aug (AFP)--Lech Walesa and other Solidarity leaders today accused the government of wanting to smash the independent trade union federation and of using Stalinist methods to do so.

The charge was levelled at the opening here of a two-day meeting of Solidarity's executive. The government, given an unprecedented invitation to attend, said that Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek would be at this afternoon's session.

Opening speakers slated [as received] the government for its "unprecedented" anti-Solidarity campaign in the official media since Solidarity-government talks on food shortages and economic planning collapsed last Thursday.

Some suggested that the government had wanted the talks to fail, in order to undermine Solidarity's prestige among ordinary Poles.

Mr Walesa, who spoke several times, said at one point: "The government wants only to keep in power at all costs, regardless of the interests of the people."

Another speaker at the Gdansk Solidarity meeting said that in its anti-Solidarity attacks, the government had used methods "reminiscent of the Stalinist era."

Yet another said the press campaign aimed at throwing responsibility for the talks' breakdown on Solidarity, without giving it the right to reply.

Some delegates admitted that the government's action had had a certain effect: Many workers were wondering if Solidarity had not indeed been at fault in this case.

All speakers called for improved communications inside Solidarity to counter "official propaganda."

They also suggested that in the present state of extreme tension in Poland, Solidarity should refrain from putting forward fresh demands, so as not to give the government further arguments for use against it.

Debates, Resolution Planned

LD101632 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The 2-day debates of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity began at 1100 today in the Gdansk technicians' building. According to the agenda adopted for the discussion, Janusz Onyszkiewicz and his colleague, Bronislaw Geremek, presented a report on the recent negotiations with the government and then answered numerous questions regarding the Warsaw talks.

In this part of the debates Lech Walesa, Andrzej Gwiazda and Jan Rulewski also took the floor. Lech Walesa recognized working out a union program regarding the country's political situation as a key problem of the present KKP meeting. Next, the chairman of Solidarity announced that the government delegation would arrive at 1500 for today's debates. [passage indistinct]

After the speech by the government delegation, Ryszard Bugaj will answer on behalf of the KKP. The discussion will be concentrated mainly on the draft economic reform. The directions of the reform were presented to the KKP members by Prof Stefan Kurowski and Ryszard Bugaj. Before 1400, that is before the end of the first part of the debates, Jan Rulewski proposed that the KKP adopt a resolution concerning the procedure for conducting the negotiations in Warsaw. After a short discussion the KKP adopted, with three abstentions, only the main line of procedure during the talks in Warsaw. The adoption of the resolution was postponed until tomorrow.

The first part of today's debates ended at 1405.

Trade Union Minister Arrives

LD101750 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Good morning ladies and gentlemen. Another week in this long, hot summer of ours has begun, a week that will prove of decisive significance for the further development of the situation in our country. A 2-day session of the KKP [National Consultative Commission] began in Gdansk today. Lech Walesa is participating in the session. During the first part of the deliberations, KKP press spokesman Janusz Onyszkiewicz presented a report concerning the latest round of negotiations with the government. A group of government representatives, headed by Minister of Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, has arrived to participate in the session.

[Reporter] This is Rebiechowo Airport and it is nearly 1500. We are welcoming the government delegation with Minister Stanislaw Ciosek. Hello, I am a Polish TV bulletin reporter. You have brought along Mr [name indistinct], a very welcome guest. What is your attitude, Minister?

[Ciosek] That of goodwill above all. I hope that we shall encounter goodwill here in Gdansk.

[Reporter] How about some more concrete proposals?

[Ciosek] We have simply arrived here to talk about the economic reform, about a program for emerging from the crisis that has been outlined by the government. I think that today we shall learn about Solidarity's position regarding this. We have outlined our program publicly and extensively. The entire country is vitally interested in it and I think that the union is also vitally interested in it. I have brought along a large group of experts [words indistinct]. I think that our meeting should result in a speedier [word indistinct], because this is something we are all waiting for, so that we will (?overcome) this difficult period.

[Reporter] Will you talk about the issues contained in Thursday's draft communique?

[Ciosek] Everything depends on our talks. We are ready to talk about everything. There are no issues that the government would wish to conceal. If issues such as these do crop up, we, for our part, are naturally ready to talk about all matters. [passage indistinct]

Government Commissioners Speak

LD102207 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2000 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Unidentified correspondent's Gdansk dispatch]

[Excerpts] A few minutes after 1100 the 2-day session of the National Consultative Commission [KKP] of NSZZ Solidarity began at the technicians' building in Gdansk.

Before the completion of the first part of the session Jan Rulewski proposed that the KKP adopt a resolution concerning the talks at the office of the Council of Ministers. After a brief discussion the KKP decided to postpone the adoption of the resolution on this issue until tomorrow. The first part of the session ended at 1405.

The session was resumed at 1520. The government commission, led by Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek, includes five experts. The first to speak was Andrzej Wroblewski, member of the Secretariat of the Commission for Economic Reform, who said that self-dependence, self-government and self-financing of an enterprise constitute one of the main points of the government's draft of the reform. He referred also to the need for the implementation of the principle of three factors: planning based on broad social participation, administration made more efficient, and the simplication of structures. The discussion that followed dealt in detail with the problems of agriculture.

Tomorrow's session will begin at 1100.

Further on Gdansk Meeting

LD102237 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] A session of the KKP [National Consultative Commission] of NSZZ Solidarity began in Gdansk today. It is scheduled to last 2 days. The first point in the agenda was a report on the latest round of talks between the KKP Presidium and the government commission. According to reporters, the version of the circumstances and causes of the failure of these talks that was presented in the mass media is not exact. At the very least, it is one-sided. In effect, Solidarity has been accused of wanting to match its power against the government and of embarking upon a political struggle. The KKP session has rejected this accusation.

It has been stated that Solidarity's organized protests against food shortages were a result of pressure from below, from the public, over which the union authorities could not have had any control. That is why they tried to channel this pressure.

The government was then accused of trying to dismantle Solidarity and to weaken its ties with the public. This was being done primarily through accusations of political adventurism leveled at Solidarity. As has been stressed, particularly by Lech Walesa, it is necessary to categorically and consistently reject accusations alleging that Solidarity is striving to take power.

Subsequently, the KKP heard the opinions of its experts concerning the economic reform. According to these opinions, the current government draft reform is acceptable in principle, though it still has shortcomings, inconsistencies and generalities. Particularly, the economic capabilities of the state and its individual organs needs to be more clearly defined. It is necessary to ensure that a definition of these capabilities that is too extensive and generalized does not create a way in which economic management by degree can be restored.

In the afternoon a group of government representatives arrived to attend the session. It was led by the minister for trade union affairs, Stanislaw Ciosek. The government experts outlined the present food situation, the issues involved in the economic reform and the way out of the crisis. In a very vigorous discussion on the subject of the food situation, speeches were made also be representatives of the NSZZ Solidarity of Private Farmers. References were made both to general matters pertaining to our food situation as well as to the possibilities of its improvement and to particular issues of incidental importance. At no time during the discussion was it stated that hunger reigned in Poland. That is the slogan which dominated and still dominates protest activities. On the other hand, much was said about shortcomings in the distribution of food, about factors hindering the progress of food production, about waste and about unrealistic regulations and the preposterous ratio of prices.

The government experts explained the reasons for the temporary reduction in the allocation of meat, citing the decline in the procurement and the lower imports. They presented the principles and the data related to the export and import of meat, stressing that export covers only small quantities of highly processed products and is directed exclusively to countries belonging to the No 2 payments area. With the currency thus gained, it is possible to purchase three times as much meat of the basic varieties. The experts also spoke of forecasts concerning the food market during the next few months. They stated that beginning this autumn, a clear improvement should be felt in the supply of sugar, and, to some extent, in the supply of cigarettes. The expected improvement in the supplies of flour products and vegetable oils could take place even earlier if the workforces of the relevant industrial enterprises work on free Saturdays.

On the issues pertaining to the economic reform, the government experts explained a number of detailed problems concerning, among other things, the transition period in the principles of financing enterprises in the new situation. They also spoke about the documents which are being prepared and about new regulations. They drew attention to the fact that the proposals concerning the reform have until now been formulated only by the government and by public bodies acting on the inspiration of the government; NSZZ Solidarity has limited itself only to criticisms, although these criticisms have frequently been justified and constructive. However the time has come for the union--if it cares to base this reform on the principles of partnership--to come forward with its own initiatives.

Walesa: TU To 'Monitor' Power

NC102145 Paris AFP in English 2139 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (AFP)--Lech Walesa, head of the independent trade union federation Solidarity, today told a meeting of Solidarity's executive and government representatives attending it that "we do not want to take power, we only want to monitor it."

He made the statement in Gdansk, northern Poland, late today at the end of a first day of debates by his organization's National Coordinating Committee.

The government had been given an unprecedented invitation to attend the two-day meeting, called after last Thursday's collapse of talks with the government on food shortages and economic planning. It was represented by Minister for Trade Union Affairs Stanislaw Ciosek and a team of specialists.

Responding to a question by Mr Ciosek, Mr Walesa said Solidarity leaders were "perfectly aware of their responsibility concerning Poland's future."

"Do not expect bad faith from us. We aren't the ones organizing the strikes. It is the workers who want them," Mr Walesa added.

Earlier Mr Ciosek told some 100 delegates from around the country that the strikes and protests in Poland, including recent hunger marches, "would bring no positive results."

Calling on Solidarity's executive to tone down the demands of the rank-and-file, the trade union affairs minister said: "there is still a chance to make the achievements that have occurred in Poland since summer 1980 lasting."

The meeting closed at 9:00 p.m. (1900 GMT) and was to resume at 10:00 a.m. (0800 GMT) tomorrow.

Ciosek, Walesa Interview

LD102325 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2135 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Interview with Stanislaw Ciosek, Polish minister for trade union affairs, and Lech Walesa, chairman of the National Consultative Commission of the NSZZ Solidarity, by Andrezeu Jelenski on 10 August in Gdansk--recorded]

[Text] [Reporter] Soon after the talks ended in the late evening, I asked Minister Ciosek and Lech Walesa for a few words of comment about today's meeting. Gentlemen, I listened to the meeting very carefully. It was stated that it was a working meeting.

[Ciosek] Yes, it was a real working meeting because we did some good work at the meeting [words indistinct]. This was a normal exchange of information between the union and the government on the issues which are of mutual concern. So much for the diplomatic parlance. More to the point, we presented the National Consultative Commission [KKP] with such matters as the details of solutions contained in the economic reform the government presented to the Sejm and also such matters as the government's immediate actions aimed at ending this tragic situation in which we have found ourselves--the government program for extricating the country out of the crisis. This of course produced a lot of questions. My first impression--and I do not know if Mr Chairman [walesa] agrees with me--is that perhaps there is not enough exchange of views and information, because some of the questions proved that there was not enough information, or perhaps [words indistinct]. I think that we managed to explain most things, although many varying points of view both on the side of Solidarity and on our side still remain to be discussed. However, I think that if we apply such methods as talks, consultations and mutual understanding of each side's intentions, then we shall get something out of it. We asked the Solidarity leadership, and I must say this, that the way of expressing their feelings [words indistinct] which would distrub the very tense situation in our country, we asked for no strikes or rallies because they do not give much in this situation. We asked for their faith in the government, faith that the government is fully aware that there really are enormous problems and that there is a tragic situation with spupli.es and faith that we are really doing everything we can. We do not need to be made aware of all of these problems by destructive actions [words indistinct]. I leave this meeting with quite positive thoughts. I think that further organizational steps should be worked out in order to discuss [words indistinct].

[Reporter] Is Mr Walesa an optimist as well?

[Walesa] I would like to answer first the question answered by Mr Minister. I view the situation in a slightly different light. This was just a point in our meeting, a part of the meeting, because our session is going to continue tomorrow. Today we did what had been planned beforehand. Tomorrow we shall discuss things in a more concrete way [words indistinct] what Mr Minister brought here. We shall also discuss our stance, and resolution, and statements on all these subjects will be delivered tomorrow. Let us remember at the same time that all this is taking place after a great storm in the mass media. Well, we have not explained things a bit to each other; but it is not the end yet. We are waiting for our 20 minutes in which we shall give our view and we shall explain what we said. At the same time, I think that such meetings must take place, if only because we do not want to have complaints against the government. However, we shall continue to mistrust this and other governments; we have to check everything carefully. If we see that the government was really speaking the truth, then we shall say "we trust you and we are going ahead." But this has not come about yet, and we won't have it for a long time.

[Reporter] The problem of food rationing was raised very broadly and, both from individual questions and utterances, it transpired that this is a problem which rests within the circle of interest of us all.

[Ciosek] Of course [words indistinct] it is better to eat well, there is naturally considerable interest.

[Reporter] You had a particularly large number of critical remarks towards the wastage of food in Poland, which is of course a serious phenomenon. It is difficult for me to say on what scale this is, but it is probably a large one; however, I think that two things [word indistinct] first, the struggle against wastage, and second, the struggle for increased production.

[Walesa] And checking of exports so that we can believe data which the government announces are true.

[Ciosek] Yes, there waere many such [word indistinct] on the subject of exporting food, and we tried to prove that we export in order to buy food. Frequently for a kilogram of this or that food we get two or three times as much, so exports are needed. But indeed, I think this must be, that we must show this more clearly and distinctly.

[Reporter] We are speaking of prices, and you as the representative of the government appealed to the Solidarity union for the union in its turn to make the members sensitive to this question.

[Ciosek] This is a very difficult subject. As you know, we all know about this. Without Solidarity, without the support of the community, we shall not accomplish much, after all. And yet we must break through this magic threshold in our country; and in this [passage indistinct] the government [word indistinct] is working out a concept of proposals. And with these we now have a fundamental problem: a problem of prices of baked products, bread and other products. We ask for consultations, for making it a kind of [word indistinct] for public opinion [words indistinct]. We are threatened in Poland with a tragic shortage of raw materials.

[Walesa] If we check, if we believe, then we will have no other way but to approve--following the consultations. But these two elements--of checking and of having faith--are essential in order to do anything regarding this subject. I will always return to these two basic elements: When we develop trust in each other, when we become convinced about each other, then--not as trade unionsits--but as citizens of this country who want reforms and know that these reforms must come, then we shall join in them and we will continue with them.

[Reporter] Thank you, gentlemen, for the interview. I would like to add only that tomorrow is the second day of the session of the KKP in Gdansk. Unfortunately, ladies and gentlemen, the session is to take place in private and I shall not be able to observe it directly.

[Walesa] At the same time I think that Mr Minister will be coming to the sessions of the KKP and will watch our debates. You are invited.

[Ciosek] Mr Leszek, I shall hold you to your word.

[Reporter] Thank you for the interview, gentlemen.

SOLIDARITY KKP RESUMES WORK IN GDANSK 11 AUGUST

LD111007 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--The meeting of the National Consultative Commission of the Solidarity union resumed at 1030 in Gdansk. In its second day of work the meeting, the main theme of which is to determine the union's position with regard to the present situation in the country, is being held behind closed doors. Journalists will be informed of the results of the work at a press conference in the evening.

GOVERNMENT-TU STATEMENTS, APPEALS FOR TALKS CITED

Solidarity Statement

AU101335 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Aug 81 p 2

["A Statement Issued by Solidarity Press Spokesman on Friday at 1600"--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] THE PAP COMMUNIQUE ON THE 6 AUGUST GOVERNMENT-SOLIDARITY TALKS HAS DANGEROUSLY AGGRAVATED SOCIAL TENSIONS IN THE COUNTRY. UNDER THOSE CIRCUMSTANCES, THE TRADE UNION LEADERSHIP FOUND IT NECESSARY TO INFORM THE MASS MEDIA ABOUT THE ACTUAL COURSE OF THE TALKS. AT THE SAME TIME, THE PRESS SPOKESMAN OF THE NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION [KKP] OF SOLIDARITY, JANUSZ ONYSZKIEWICZ, DECLARES THE FOLLOWING:

1. No joint communique was published at the end of the talks. However, it is not true that the negotiations were broken off. Moreover, it was Deputy Premier Rakowski who resolved to end the talks on 6 August, while turning down the counter draft joint communique presented by the KKP Presidium.

2. It is unacceptable to regard the refusal by the KKP Presidium to accept the text of the first draft joint communique as a manifestation of arrogance or contempt for the government of the Polish People's Republic. In equal negotiations each side is free to voice its disagreement.

3. The untrue information about the breakdown of the talks, the accusation directed at the Solidarity leadership of "activity intended to harm the state, social and national interests," and the unequivocal threats addressed to our trade union are creating an atmosphere of confontation in the country. This shows that, in the effort to overcome the economic, social and political crisis, our trade union has now been thrown upon its own resources. On 10 August, the KKP will meet in Gdansk to set a strategy of action for the entire trade union to overcome the crisis. For all Solidarity branches it is particularly essential to manifest unity and discipline at that time and to abstain from proclaiming new individual protest action.

Government Statement

AU101405 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8-9 Aug 81 p 2

["An Explanation Conveyed to PAP by the Government's Press Spokesman" on the talks between Solidarity and the Polish Government--capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Text] PAP--IN CONNECTION WITH THE STATEMENT ISSUED BY THE PRESS SPOKESMAN OF SOLIDARITY'S NATIONAL CONSULTATIVE COMMISSION [KKP], THE GOVERNMENT'S PRESS SPOKESMAN HAS OBTAINED FROM THE BUREAU FOR COOPERATION WITH TRADE UNIONS IN THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS OFFICE THE FOLLOWING EXPLANATION:

A joint communique on the substance of the talks and on the agreement concluded was prepared by a drafting commission formed by both sides.

When the plenary session resumed, a representative of Solidarity's KKP Presidium read a brief unilateral communique informing the government side only that there had been talks with it. The union side refused even to substantiate its position. Can this be considered as a manifestation of respect for the partner? That was turning down not only the prepared agreement on the discussed issues of importance for society and the country, but also turning down all discussions whatever on the subject.

The press spokesman of Solidarity's KKP says that "it is inadmissible to regard the refusal by the KKP Presidium to accept the text of the first draft joint communique as a manifestation of arrogance or contempt for the government of the Polish People's Republic."

The intention of that sentence is to smuggle in untruth, suggesting that there was more than one draft joint communique. Even the very term "communique" can be misleading. What mattered was not a communique, but a JOINT POSITION reached in the 2-day negotiations. It applied to the ways of settling many problems of fundamental importance for the nation, and last but not least to government-Solidarity cooperation in settling those problems.

That "first"--as the statement alleges--communique was drafted by representatives of the two sides. It resulted from several hours of joint work, carried out--it should be emphasized--in an atmosphere of full awareness of its importance. The KKP actually turned down that substantial communique.

"In equal negotiations, each side is free to express its disagreement," the statement says. Indeed, it is free, but what is it that matters in this case: art for the sake of art, or matters of the highest importance for the nation? Once must assume full responsibility for one's decisions and for their evaluation.

The KKP was free not to accept the constructive settlement drafted with the participation of its representatives. But the question is: What was the purpose?

The allegation by the KKP's spokesman that "in the endeavor to overcome the economic, social and political crisis, our trade union has now been thrown upon its own resources" is a complete misunderstanding. For 11 months the government has not only had no support from Solidarity in its efforts to check the crisis, but it has also met with activities constantly organized by various Solidarity links to hamper the government's action.

The trade union has thus far failed to assume its position on the government's program approved by the Sejm of the Polish People's Republic for overcoming the crisis and for stabilizing the economy.

NATIONWIDE SOLIDARITY STRIKES, PROTESTS CONTINUE

Eastern Poland Activities

NC101326 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (AFP)--Workers in most factores in the Lublin region of east Poland downed tools for 15 minutes at noon today to protest against lower meat rations and the absence of economic reforms, according to the local branch of the Solidarity trade union federation.

Buses stopped in the streets and staff in shops refused to serve customers. Factory sirens and vehicle klaxons gave the signal for the brief stoppage.

Meanwhile, in Gdansk the supreme organ of Solidarity, the KKP National Consultative Commission, started a two-day meeting.

The chairman of the Lublin regional branch was to present the results of a poll of workers, in which 80 percent of Solidarity members supported warning strikes to force the government to introduce reforms.

According to the poll the workers were prepared to launch a general strike if the limited strikes did not produce results.

Piotrkow, Sub-Beskids Region

LD101540 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The strike alert is still in effect in Piotrkow Voivodship.

Strike readiness has also been declared in the Sub-Beskids region.

Warning Strikes Set for 11 Aug

LD101654 Warsaw Domestic Television Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[By unidentified Lublin correspondent]

[Text] The tension created by the breakdown in the talks between the government and Solidarity is not subsiding in the Lublin region. In Biala-Podlaska, Chelm, Lublin and Zamosc Voivodships the state of strike readiness is being maintained. Warning strikes have been declared for tomorrow in Biala-Podlaska and Chelm. This latter strike has been declared in connection with interrogations and an investigation which is being conducted by the regional prosecutor's office in Chelm regarding two Solidarity members who were stopped in August while plastering posters which discredited the government and the party.

In the meantime, many factory organizations of Solidarity and of the PZPR adopted numerous resolutions calling for talks between the government and the National Consultative Commission and for abandoning the poster operation. At a rally in a Lublin truck factory, the largest factory in the region, Solidarity members adopted a resolution in which they state, among other things: We demand that talks be held under national supervision. In an appeal made by a factory party committee addressed to the workforce of the Lublin truck factory we read, among other things: In the name of commonsense and care for our future and the future of our children, let us stop the galloping machine of fear. Moreover, the appeal fo the NSZZ of employees of work cooperative and cooperatives of the disabled states that work alone will help to extricate the country from the crisis.

Steelworks Appeal for Talks

LD110020 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2300 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The presidium of the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Kosciuszko steelworks in Chorzow has sent to the Committee for Trade Union Affairs of the Council of Ministers a resolution which states:

Considering the extremely tense political situation in our country caused by the interruption of the talks between the government committee and the National Consultative Commission [KKP] Presidium on 6 August, the works commission of NSZZ Solidarity at the Kosciuszko steelworks appeals in the name of its over 5,000 members to both sides to continue the talks, and at the same time to change the present situation.

We consider that the prolonged conflict is not serving the interests of the state or the iterests of the working people.

In connection with the above message Deputy Premier Mieczyslaw Rakowski has conveyed, via PAP, the following reply:

Esteemed citizens and comrades: Your call for a continuation of the talks no doubt reflects the anxiety felt throughout Poland caused by the fiasco of the talks held on 3 and 6 August by the Committee for Trade Union Affairs of the Council of Ministers and the KKP Presidium of NSZZ Solidarity. There are good reasons for this anxiety. I wish, however, to point out that it was the government who initiated the talks, since it decided that the street demonstrations and the new wave of strikes organized in the past and at present by various Solidarity cells could only accelerate Poland's march toward self-destruction and could bring about the full breakdown of the line of the socialist renewal.

The government was also the one which in the talks on 6 August consistently tried to achieve an agreement precisely because of concern for the fate of the country. There was another reason for this effort: a profoundly-held belief that the cooperation with all trade unions--and I stress cooperation and not struggle--is a fundamental guarantee for Poland's emergence from the economic and social crisis.

It was not in the interest of the government to go away empty-handed from the negotiating table. I am deeply convinced that millions of Solidarity members as well as the activists of your union want to cooperate and not struggle, desire a lessening and eventual end of tensions and not a growth of tensions. In spite of the failures, I still continue to believe profoundly that the basis for cooperation of all patriotic Poles could be in the idea of partnership, dialogue and mutual trust as voiced by the PZPR. I support this idea and I see in it the only chance to deal effectively with our present difficulties and troubles.

One must, however, know the difference between partnership and activity contrary to the spirit and the letter of this formula for Poles to live together.

Concerning the matter in question, which is discussed so widely today, I wish to repeat myself once again: The working draft of the agreement, the one which has nto been rejected by the Committee of the Council of Ministers, is still ready to be signed. It is enough to sign it. There is also a list of questions and problems which we presented to the KKP Presidium and to which we should receive a reply.

Gdansk Area Support

LD101800 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline received] Gdansk, Gdynia. Various groups on the Gdansk coast are appealing to both the government and Solidarity to resume the talks and not to adopt uncompromising stands.

At a plenum of the Gdynia PZPR municipal committee one-sided reports which throw light on the circumstances of the breakdown of the talks were criticized. At the same time, the view was expressed that the party ought to be more aggressive in its propaganda and activities and should not make too many concessions. Many critical comments were made on the subject of the inefficiency of the state and economic administration and the management of trade. There are many statements to the effect that strikes and turbulent protests represent the wrong means of searching for solutions.

During a 3 days period goods valued at over 2.5 million zlotys were confiscated in the tri-city (Gdansk, Gdynia, Sopot) area within the framework of the antispeculation operation. About 1000 trade establishments and market stalls were checked, and over 40 crimes and 300 offenses were established. The antispeculation operation continues.

Ursus Factory Workers Appeal

LD111223 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] The party organization at the Ursus engineering works today addressed an appeal to all working people in Poland. The appeal expresses considerable anxiety and disapproval with the decision of Solidarity's National Consultative Commission to break off talks with the government. Acute supply shortages, deepening economic crisis, and falling production have been sufficiently annoying for our community. We want calm, and consideration in settling all disputes and misunderstandings in negotiations between the government and Solidarity. We demand a firm halt to the activity of all adventurists and politicizers, regardless of what organization they belong to, the appeal says.

Party members from Ursus appeal to all working people, to members of Solidarity, and to all party members who at the same time belong to the union, to oppose the aims and aspirations linked with the formation and activity of Solidarity. It calls for utmost support for the healthy and responsible forces in the organization.

Lublin Region Protest 10 Aug

LD101950 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Despite the recommendation of the National Consultative Commission not to organize demonstrations, beginning at noon today a 15-minute interval took place in the work of the major industrial enterprises in the Lublin region. Municipal transportation was halted during that period in Lublin. [Word indistinct] in Malbork, a public protest meeting was held during which those present demanded improvements in market supplies and the extension of the rationing system to include fats. Public Solidarity meetings were also organized in Jelenia Gora, Gryfow, Luban and Kamienna Gora. Strike alerts have been proclaimed in Zielona Gora, Sieradz and Bielsko-Biala Voivodships.

On the other hand, in the Chelm Voivodship Solidarity's executive committee in the region complied with the recommendation of the National Commission and suspended protest action. Solidarity factory commissions also refrained from public meetings and demonstrations in Lower Silesia. However, the regional committee at Piotrkow Trybunalski issued a statement saying that it was currently retaining the strike alert begun on 3 August in support of the National Consultative Commission. At the same time, the wave of protests against the [word indistinct] cases of the disturbance of peace and order and against the disruption of normal everyday work is mounting.

Losses From Strikes, Rallies

LD110857 Warsaw PAP in English 0808 GMT 10 Aug 81

["August Losses in National Economy"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--In the first eight days of August, the national economy suffered serious losses as a result of strikes, rallies and other protest actions. In this period, over 207,000 tons of coal were not mined, including 145,000 tons on August 7--the day of the strike. Counting this coal into the export value, we lost 12.5 million dollars. The additional volume of coal that could be extracted under normal conditions amounts to two-day reserves for Poland's entire power industry.

The losses connected with stoppages of the municipal transport and the illegal use of public transport means in protest actions were the most observable ones for the society. Apart from inconveniences for the population, the demonstrations caused an increase in the use of fuels and energy due to the necessity of making detours. Some 2,400 vehicles of public transport which could carry some 800,000 persons at the time were excluded from traffic in Warsaw, Lodz, Katowice, Kielce, Olsztyn, Piotrkow and Czestochowa. This resulted in chaos in the life of towns and residential quarters and numerous late-comings to places of employment.

The strikes brought big losses in the construction enterprises; 100 flats alone were lost in Silesia due to strikes.

As a result of the strikes, the metallurgical and engineering industries lost 30,000 tons of steel and rolled products, 300 tons of sheet zinc, 15 kilometres of steel pipes.

The chemical and light industries suffered considerable losses. Especially dangerous is the anouncement of totally stopping the production of the ammonium nitrate, staging strikes in the nitrogen plants in Kedzierzyn and Chorzow and the Gdansk phosphoric factory. The announcement of suspending production at the Stardgard pharmaceutical factory is termed as especially irresponsible.

As can be seen from reports coming from the towns and villages, not all personnel subordinated themselves to the orders of the organizers of the demonstration. Several mines did not at all join in the warning strike. On the other hand, two mines prolonged it by 2 or 3 hours.

The illegal use of the transport equipment and means, [word indistinct] national property, is a characteristic feature of present strikes and rallies. Personal freedom of managements of enterprises, responsible for factories and the security of its crews was limited, which is incompatible with the law.

Autonomous TU's Issue Appeal

LD110906 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--The Confederation of Autonomous Trade Unions has launched an appeal to all the working people, trade unions, political and social organizations in Poland.

Although the atmosphere is panicky, the situation does not call for extreme steps, autonomous unions wrote. The present controversy boils down to a procedural misunderstanding and not the will to lead to a disastrous confrontation.

The confederation appealed for peace and prudence, an abandonment of street rallies and strikes. It granted support to the spirit of agreement and partnership-based cooperation of trade unions, political parties and state administration.

SZYSZKA, MACH ADDRESS INDUSTRIAL BRANCH TU MEETING

LD111012 Warsaw PAP in English 0828 GMT 11 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--The Presidium of the Branch Union main boards met here today to define the Branch Unions' stance on the current political and economic situation in Poland. Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mach and Political Bureau member Albin Siwak were present at the session.

Chairman of the session, head of the Branch Unions Co-ordinating Commission Albin Szyszka stressed that the meeting was necessary due to the sharp twist of the situation in the country and mounting tension.

Under the excuse of protest at food shortages successive stages of political struggle are waged, he said. Many actions of some Solidarity groups are aimed to paralyse authorities, block the process leading to the overcoming of the economic crisis. Small groups of those activists want to win real power in the country.

We cannot agree for just one union group to be treated as the only representative of the working people, Szyszka said.

In the present situation the Branch Unions consider such forms of pressure and protest as strikes, marches, street demonstrations and leaflet campaigns to be improper and contrary to the social interest.

We think that the further winding of tension is now murderous to the country and as such must give rise to sharp disapproval on the part of all the responsible forces in our society.

In order to avoid such a situation, when the government gives the initiative to conduct consultations the Branch Unions consider it indispensable to observe a number of principles, including the principle that all the lawfully operating union representations should participate in coalition agreements concerning issues of vital importance to all of the working people.

Participants in the meeting emphasized that the authorities must not conduct a dialogue with representatives of the working people without the participation of the Branch Unions, which affiliate more than 5 million employees.

Vice-Premier Stanislaw Mach, who attended the meeting, said that by means of street gatherings some Solidarity leaders are striving to open confrontation, to attain their disguised political goals. We shall use all the political and legal means possible to defend the line of renewal, Mach said.

Mach spoke in favour of observing the provisions of the Gdansk agreement, but not at the expense of a disruption of the country. We want to avoid confrontation at any cost. But it is obvious that not everybody wants to avoid confrontation, for what else is the "star march" scheduled for today, allegedly in defence of political prisoners.

Subsequently, the vice-premier spoke about the recent steps taken by the government to halt the economic downfall of the country. Ultimately we will be able to distribute only as much as will be produced, he said.

The government is accused of weakness and hesitation. I believe that it is patient to the limits of endurance and bears constant humiliation with a sense of responsiblity for the fate of the country. But we have nowhere to retreat, the vice-premier concluded.

TRYBUNA LUDU INTERVIEWS FARMERS SOLIDARITY LEADERS

AU101715 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 7 Aug 81 p 5

[Teresa Grabczynska and Herzy Bielecki interview with Presidium members of the NSZZ Solidarity for Private Farmers: "The Peasant Will Do His Share"--date and place not given, capitalized passages published in boldface]

[Excerpts] THE HARVEST IS IN FULL SWING. IT IS THE END OF THE DIFFICULT PERIOD OF SCARCITY. THAT WAS THE TIME AND THAT WAS THE ISSUE WE CHOSE TO INTERVIEW THE TRADE UNION CHAIRMAN AND PRESIDIUM MEMBERS ABOUT IN THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE NATIONAL FOUNDING COMMITTEE OF THE NSZZ SOLIDARITY FOR PRIVATE FARMERS, TO HEAR THEIR EVALUATION OF THE CURRENT SITUATION IN THE COUNTRY AND THE CURRENT TRADE UNION ACTIVITIES.

Participating in the conversation were Jan Kulaj, Presidium chairman, Piotr Baumgart and Gabriel Janowski, deputy chairmen, as well as Kamil Matuszewski, Jan Poterek, Leszek Kamola, Janusz Rozek and Joroslaw Nanowski, Presidium members.

TRYBUNA LUDU: There is actually only one question: All of us agree that the situation in the country is very difficult and that the shortages on the market are particularly annoying. What is your view on your trade union's role in improving that situation, obviously in the sphere of food supplies to the population?

Private Farmers Solidarity: At the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress it was stated that the trade union would be evaluated according to the effects of its activity. And we add that our possibilities and the effectiveness of our activity depend on the sincerity of the government's intentions. PRIVATE FARMERS MUST HAVE BETTER CONDITIONS FOR THEIR PRODUCTION. WE ARE PERHAPS THE ONLY TRADE UNION FIGHTING FOR PRODUCTION, AND AT THE TOP WE ARE EXPERIENCING PETTY HARRASSMENT...

TRYBUNA LUDU: But that cannot be true. You are an organization acting legally.

Private Farmers Solidarity: The Ministry of Agriculture is the only one who talks to us, and that is certainly too little. If the only question addressed to us is what are we doing to feed the nation, the answer is we will be able to do little. Agriculture needs real assistance, needs everything necessary for production and for increasing yields. That assistance should be given through our union. We do not even have an opportunity to use television to speak to farmers, to explain what is needed to produce more and more and to improve food supplies...

TRYBUNA LUDU: Do you need that just to teach the farmer? But he knows best how to produce...

Private Farmers Solidarity: But people in the city must know that the whole country must work for agriculture. There are too few farmers speaking on the subject, yet each of us, Presidium members, is first of all a farmer and only after that considers himself a public figure... And one thing more. Prominent people are asking us on television: You promised that, as soon as the trade union was registered, the people would have their bread with ham on top. Where is that ham? Only persons turning a blind eye to the farm production cycle can speak in this way. Whole months and even years are needed for that. We do not get any manna from heaven, we must earn the returns.

TRYBUNA LUDU: This is not surprising. The public is impatient and criticizes the government for the slowness of its action. You are also getting your share of the blame, because you share responsibility for feeding the nation. Everyone wants a speedy improvement...

Private Farmers Solidarity: WE DECLARE THAT, EXCEPT FOR MEAT, THERE SHOULD BE NO FOOD SCARCITY IN POLAND. THERE IS FOOD. THE ONLY QUESTION IS IF IT IS BEING USED PROPERLY. THERE ARE MILK AND VEGETABLE SURPLUSES, BUT HOW ABOUT THEIR PROCESSING? That is beyond our powers.

In our view, what is pernicious for us in the countryside is the bad labor organization and the many irresponsible persons deserving no laurels. Unfortunately, we must fight them bitterly to get what is due us.

TRYBUNA LUDU: Let's get back to the topic. We have the harvest. The period of scarcity is nearly over. What do you say about that? You say there is food, the authorities say the same. There is no famine in Poland and must not be. However, it is not up to the government to improve food supplies, but up to you, the Polish producers, the peasants.

Private Farmers Solidarity: We are aware of our responsibility. We will do our share...

TRYBUNA LUDU: Thus the rumors that, here and there, your union does not help increase procurements and produce sales by farmers are not true?

Private Farmers Solidarity: WE REPEAT: THE PEASANT WILL DO HIS SHARE. HE WILL SELL LIVESTOCK AND GRAIN, POTATOES AND SUGAR BEETS TO THE STATE. BUT WHAT CAN YOU JOURNALISTS SAY ABOUT THE FACT THAT WE ARE UNABLE TO SELL OUR PRODUCE? HOGS ARE FEEDING ON CUCUMBERS, CAULIFLOWERS ARE ROTTING, AND NO ONE IS ABLE TO EXPORT EARLY POTATOES WHILE WE NEED FOREIGN CURRENCY. WE SHOULD ALSO LIKE TO INVIGORATE WORK AT COOPERATIVE FARMS. THEY HAVE NO GUTS, AS IF THEY BELONGED TO THE BUREAUCRACY AND WERE NOT FOR USE.

TRYBUNA LUDU: We have spoken about agriculture helping feed the country, but do your yourselves not need assistance from the city for the harvest?

Private Farmers Solidarity: We need such assistance to fight calamities. UNDER NORMAL CIRCUMSTANCES, EACH ONE DOES WHAT HE IS SUPPOSED TO DO. LET THE WORKERS BUILD MACHINES AND TRACTORS, PRODUCE DETERGENT AND CIGARETTES; LET THE BAKER BAKE BREAD AND THE FARMER WORK IN THE FIELD. WE ARE FOR THE DIVISION OF LABOR: EVERYONE DOES WHAT HE KNOWS HOW TO DO.

And one thing more: The constant subsidies for consumption have caused a great deal of harm to the country. In the minds of urban people, they have distorted the idea about the farmer's job and about the importance of food utilization. NOW EVERYTHING, INDEED, MUST BE FOR FARMING.

TRYBUNA LUDU: Even today you go back to your farms. We hope that the farmer's effort will result in better food supplies in the country. Moreover, this is what we see as the point of our conversation.

TEAMS, OFFICIALS INVESTIGATE SPECULATION

Szczecin Reports Success

LD110832 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpt] The voivodship anticrisis team met today in Gdansk. Discussing actions aimed against the black market, the team stated that the value of goods confiscated last week exceeded Z3.5 million. It was also stressed that actions in the struggle against the black market are becoming more and more effective thanks, among other things, to extensive support by society.

Goods Sold to Public

LD101736 Warsaw PAP Maritime Press Service in Polish 1200 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] [No dateline received]--Citizens' Militia, Polish Army soldiers and inspectors from the State Trade Inspectorate checked the outdoor markets and trade establishments in Szczecin Voivodship.

Goods worth nearly 1 million zloty including foodstuffs, spirits, cigarettes, industrial products, shoes and cosmetics, which had been set aside for speculation, were discovered hidden in shops or storerooms. All the discovered goods were immediately placed on public sale and this action met with great approval from the public.

Teams Created in Koszalin

LD110838 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Excerpts] On the orders of the voivoda, a voivodship team for combating the black market was set up today in Koszalin. Such teams will also operate in towns and parishes of Koszalin Voivodship. Many organizations and institutions expressed their wish to cooperate with the team. Among others, the union of former professional soldiers has offered its assistance.

Profiteering Investigations

LD102138 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The past week saw intensified action against profiteering, which the nation had expected. This action was waged by the Citizens' Militia together with the personnel of the Internal Military Service, State Trade Inspectorate officials, officials of the State Price Commission, financial control personnel and members of trade unions. As a result of these activities investigation proceedings were begun in 648 cases against profiteers; a total of 2,786 cases have been submitted to court authorities with regard to fraudulent activities, concealment of goods and profiteering; on-the-spot fines totaling more than Z1.3 million were applied in the cases of 2,740 persons. Merchandise belonging to profiteers that has been confiscated in the process amounted to nearly Z12.5 million in value. In addition, a total of 439 cases have been forwarded to administrative bodies. They concern irregularities in the handling of goods.

The difficult situation on the market and the shortage of many prime commodities gives an opportunity to dishonest persons to try to get rich quickly. Among them are not only persons from the so-called fringes of society but also some store assistants, transportation personnel and trade administration officials.

GLOS PRACY CALLS FOR RETURN TO SOCIAL ACCORD

LD101116 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 81

["There Is Still a Chance"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--In a commentary under this heading GLOS PRACY writes in part:

Millions of people in this unsettled country have received the news of a fresh wave of social conflicts--which is mounting rapidly and without restraint--as well as the collapse of attempts to maintain a dialogue between the government and Solidarity, no longer with concern but with crippling alarm. The country has entered a third phase of disorders--after August 1980 and the strike tension of March and April this year.

There is no way out except the urgent realization, in a business-like and responsible manner, of the idea of social accord which has until now averted a national and state catastrophe. There is no alternative to a return to the idea of a social accord, which needs to be reached once again with a full sense of responsibility--with special stress on the world responsibility, since in a situation of almost cyclically intensifying and multiplying social disorder, and in view of the country's economic decline, the scale of this agreement is getting narrower by the day.

There is still a chance. But we must not delude ourselves that there are many more left.

RECTOR OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS ACADEMY INTERVIEWED

PM101325 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Jul 81 p 2

[Wojciech Kazmierczak interview with Tadeusz Walichnowski, rector of the Polish Academy of Internal Affairs--date and place of interview not specified]

[Text] PAP--The Academy of Internal Affairs [ASW] is one of the newest institutions of higher learning in Poland. But it already has great achievements to its credit. ASW Rector Prof Dr Tadeusz Walichnowski discussed the academy, its achievements and its daily difficulties, with a PAP journalist.

[Question] Even though its name--Academy of Internal Affairs--speaks for itself, the school of which you are rector is almost unknown to the public. To begin with, perhaps we could define its role.

[Answer] The ASW is an academy attached to the Ministry of Internal Affairs. It was created as a result of a decree issued by the chairman of the Council of Ministers on 11 August 1972. The premier instructed both the Ministry of Internal Affairs and the Ministry of Science, Higher Education and Technology to implement that decree. In practice, this meant that both ministries were to organize the school. Our activities, which are not secret, are based on a statute. Information on the ASW can be found, for instance, in the Polish science directory and in all publications dealing with institutions of higher learning.

The academy is not the Ministry of Internal Affairs' only school. In addition, there are three (security service, Cirizens' Militia and fire service) military colleges in which students receive grade-one education. Graduates from these colleges are either transferred to the ministry itself or start grade-two studies in our academy or some other civilian or military institution of higher learning. It can be said, therefore, that, whereas higher officers' schools are strictly professional schools, the ASW broadens the students' knowledge at a grade-two level of students. Graduates from the academy obtain the degree of master of political sciences, law or administration. Students can either attend intramural courses or follow correspondence courses. ASW students are either Citizens' Militia or security service functionaries of officer rank with an appropriate length of service and must have completed their military service.

In addition, the academy offers postgraduate courses for graduates from institutions of higher learning who have expressed the wish to serve with the Citizens' Militia or the security service. During their studies they acquire the necessary professional knowledge and receive training similar to that of career officers. After graduation they are promoted to the rank of first officer in the Citizens' Militia.

[Question] Any institution of higher learning involves students, certainly, but also scientists, and consequently, scientific research. What sort of research is done at the ASW? Are you also engaged in work for civilian purposes?

[Answer] Teaching is our main task, but the personnel's ambitions go much further, and this is why we began right from the start to organize a research department, engaging in research work both for the ministry itself and in a sphere extending beyond the ministry's requirements. At the forefront of this research work is work relating to crime detection, criminology and law. For instance, we have recently devised a method relating to prosecuting people for criminal offenses, principles to govern preventive measures without resorting to imprisonment during initial proceedings and a method for protecting works of art. The academy's scientific achievements have been published in both technical periodicals and the ASW's own scientific periodicals.

Members of our personnel have participated in many scientific conferences and symposiums. Since 1979, we have organized national symposiums together with the Association of Polish Lawyers.

It is not generally known that the know-how of the Academy's personnel and its technical apparatus have been utilized for such work as the study of archeological finds from Egypt and the reconstruction of various types of archival documents. For instance, a few weeks ago, we managed to reconstruct the text of the parchment on which the resolutions of the 1573 Warsaw Confederation were written. This kind of work is, at it were, done as the occasion arises as a service to science in general and to the public. We intend to continue and to extend it.

However, our main research work is done in relation to current requirements. Members of the academy's personnel appear as experts in homicide cases. The Forensic Medicine Institute is the only institution able to make all kinds of tests on human bodies injured as a result of crime. For instance, at the request of the Medical Academy's internal diseases clinic, we found out (by studying the hereditary features of papillary lines) whether two of its patients were identical twins. It was a question of finding out whether a kidney transplant was possible. Quite frequently, ASW employees are asked to help in paternity cases. The ASE's Institute of Sociopolitical Sciences has engaged in research in connection with current requirements in the sphere of social and political sciences. We are planning to organize a scientific conference on this subject in the fall, hoping that it will provide answers to the many problems resulting from the tasks set at the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress. It is worth adding that many of our graduates have received the A. Zawadzki prize for work relating to Poland's most recent history and political science.

[Question] Where do academy graduates find employment?

[Answer] ASW graduates find employment without difficulty. They go back to the units of the Citizens' Militia or security service which sent them to the academy. Obviously, the academy's graduates are the ministry's potential executives. In view of the tasks facing the ministry it is necessary to ensure a constant increase in the numner of highly qualified cadres at various levels, and the academy has sought to fulfill this need, especially since this is work for and with the community. It must be stated, however, that the ministry's demand for our graduates is much higher than the academy's possibilities.

This is a result of the fact that we have been restricted in our activities because of difficulties with respect to premises and housing, as well as difficulties of a social nature. Consequently, it is an honor for functionaries to be sent to ASW courses. They fully appreciate this and are a disciplined body of students.

[Question] Has the academy been cooperating with similar institutions abroad?

[Answer] Certainly. We have cooperated with many institutions of higher learning in socialist countries as well as--in the sphere of crime detection and criminology--with capitalist countries.

[Question] It is the vacation period. What are the students doing?

[Answer] During the vacations 1 month is allowed for rest and the remainder is earmarked for practical work in the students' own units, where they prepare material for their master's theses. Many students devote some of their time during vacations--and not only during vacations--to social work. They work, for instance, as court assessors, take care of morally neglected children or help to carry out opinion polls. All this is important work, since it makes it possible to maintain continuous contacts with the public.

ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI DISCUSSES PAST MISTAKES

PM110835 Warsaw ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI in Polish 30 Jul 81 p 4

[Zbigniew Cieckowski article: "Looking Facts in the Face"]

[Text] The Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress has not concluded the discussion on the improvement of the republic. It has merely indicated the path toward improvement. The discussion is still taking place and will continue to take place. it would be a good thing if honest work were to accompany it. The task of leading our country out of the situation in which we have found ourselves is a process which will not be concluded in the near future. It should be accompanied by a creative search for the most effective way to ensure our country's socialist development on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory and practice, as well as by a struggle against enemies of socialism, symptoms of bourgeois mentality, opportunism and dogmatic tendencies.

The problem of socialist renewal will not be solved merely through some formal organizational and structural guarantee aimed at ensuring a way out of the current economic and political crisis and protecting Poland from a recurrence of any similar negative phenomena. The correct functioning of the socialist system is mainly dependent on people and their political culture, broadly understood as a kind of civilization consistent with the humanitarian requirements of the present times.

Discussions on the subject of the mistakes which have become apparent during the process of socialist building in our country in the past 37 years have taken place frequently. Mistakes--preferably those made by other people--have been pointed out. Causes of the evil have been looked for--most frequently outside one's own circle or even country. There have been some objective causes, but have subjective attitudes not intensified these mistakes, have they not been their main cause on many occasions?

Our country's enemies have most readily blamed the socialist system for these mistakes, asserting that they are inherent in it. Obviously, they deny that the Polish People's Republic has any achievements to its credit. It is difficult to expect anything else from your enemies. In order to achieve their selfish, reactionary and adventurist aims they are prepared to jeopardize the supreme interests of the nation and the state. Well, it is not their state and in fact they do not care much about the nation; therefore, they have been sowing discord and cooperating with the external enemies of our country.

Their task has been made easier by the fact that too many of our fellow countrymen, who can in no way be included among enemies of socialism, are either unable or unwilling to differentiate between what is bad and the genuine achievements of our people's state, listen to false prophets, give way to emotions and accept uncritical opinion. They fail to realize what advantages they enjoy--education, professional training, social progress and a feeling of national security--which have been secured for them in socialist Poland. Certainly more could have been done and more effectively, but it is easiest to deny facts.

However, while discussing how the republic can be improved, it would be worthwhile to look the facts in the face, consider your own behavior and bring yourself to think critically. A great number of people in various positions--from the lowest to the highest--have been responsible to a different extent for what has happened in Poland. Obviously, the higher your position, the heavier your responsibility. this applies to both party members and nonparty people, including many people whom the tide of renewal has carried to Solidarity. Obviously, in view of the social mechanism and hierarchical interdependence there also have been innocent sinners.

People who were at the helm now frequently say: We have been led on. This is true. But why have they allowed anyone to lead them on? Maybe they chose the easy way or were not strong enough? People who govern, who are at the helm, must take into account the possibility that they might be led on even though no one should lead anyone on unless he is an enemy. Incorrect conclusions at the grassroots level are bound to lead to incorrect decisions at the top, and incorrect information is bound to distort the picture of reality, irrespective of its slant.

It has happened very frequently that, prompted by particularism as well as their own selfish interests, people--from foremen to workers responsible for the production of indifferent goods to the most junior office workers--deliberately falsified information on production. And this spread upwards. And what about graft in all its forms? It worked to the advantage of individual people but was semi-official and was included in the production cost in the name of the allegedly higher aims and interests of enterprises, the workforce and institutions. All this furthered corrupt practices and moral corruption.

After all, in no period of the third republic was false information officially demanded or legally sanctioned. Nor was bribery encouraged or bad workmanship praised. The great majority of the Polish people have a clear conscience and clean hands. Those people talk less, they just work. Someone may say, well, bosses, politicians and heads of important institutions expressed certain wishes and applied certain pressures. This is true, sadly true! But when it came to complying with such wishes under pressure how much initiative was taken at a lower level to ensure that they were fulfilled even more completely than the morbid imagination of some high official made him expect? Well, you had to think about promotion, bonuses, rewards and so forth.

The authorities are now generally criticized. But the authorities in the broad meaning of the word are bound to be, as it were, a reflection of society. This may be a painful and too general a statement, but there is much truth in it--every nation has the government it deserves, and the degree of democracy depends on the community's political culture. How many insignificant than themselves! The lesser the Ceasar's stature, the worse he is.

There are no perfect nations in the world. Every community has some good and bad points which have been shaped by history. History has shaped in our consciousness many positive traits--the qualities which became apparent during the last war, for instance, and the sacrifices when the country was being built. However, history has not spared us as far as a certain backwardness in the civilization sphere is concerned, nor has it so far bestowed on us the general gift of political acumen.

We have many outstanding people, some of whom are known worldwide. Some people assert that we are not bad improvisers, seeing this as a national good point, but, if we are, this is rather tantamount to a national tragedy. The life and existence of the community and the state cannot depend on improvization. Nor do individual talents determine the lasting values of a nation even though they are indispensable. Such values are determined by continuous work and the skills and cultural qualities of the entire community. We can boast of a considerable number of educated people, but has this been properly reflected in the results of our work? Generally speaking, the virtues and successes of an entire nation are determined by the general level of its culture and civilization. If we were to trace an abstract median in this connection it would differ in many ways from that of other nations in the world. And it appears that here lies the cause of our present predicament.

First of all, there is the problem of our social effectiveness, our ability to act together even though many Polish people work hard and a great deal. One is amazed when one reads articles criticizing our investment policy in the seventies, whose aims were, after all, generally worthwhile and approved of by most people.

Any mistakes were mainly a result (apart from dishonesty and unreliability) of mental ineffectiveness not only of the people who made the decisions but also of those who submitted proposals and prepared experts' reports. Not many people had enough courage to try to prevent others making mistakes.

Any new power needs new, loyal cadres. It selects them according to existing possibilities and class requirements. They are usually trained from scratch and most often at an accelerated rate. This happened in Poland after both World War I and World War II. However, this is not a good method in the long run. Social advancement must be determined by people's abilities. All people have genuinely broadened their knowledge without having to resort to tricks in order to secure diplomas. But how many less able people and careerists have been able to scramble aboard the "chariot of history" during great historic events? Undereducation leads to unsound views and erroneous decisions, and this is not tolerated by life. This is a more general problem. Mediocrities occupying positions at various levels of our social structure have humiliated the entire nation.

The disclosed shortcomings were a result not only of evil intentions but also and above all of a lack of adequate culture in the broad meaning of the word--culture of work, action, planning, organization and moral and ethical principles, that is, generally, political and mental culture. The disclosed shortcomings were also a result of a too often encountered inability to think in terms of broader social categories, of the inability to consider any issues in a state and national perspective and also of particularism and barratry which has been a hangover from a bad past. Has all this not again been made apparent recently in connection with some of Solidarity's extremist activists' actions and statements?

Wealthy communities have achieved their prosperity and secured their possessions through hard work and the skills of some of their members whose outstanding work has ensured greatness for these communities and has in fact been a product of work and production culture and of the civilization connected with it. If we consider for one moment the quality of many of our products and the inefficiency which can daily be observed in the sphere of trade, production, cooperation and management, we will soon be able to draw some appropriate conclusions.

Some may say that when abroad Polish people work well. This is an illusion--they do and they do not. First of all, it is often the best people, those able to fight their way up, who go abroad. And, second, in general the people who go abroad on their own initiative do not work as managers but are exploited as guest workers and do simple and heavy work. When looked at more closely, the romantic aspect of travel abroad for economic reasons seems less romantic. Our products show what we can do. Their poor quality has often been the main reason why we have found it difficult to export our goods. There are many subjective reasons for the frequently poor quality of our products which demonstrate the level of our know-how and technological culture.

The question of honesty and moral and ethical issues, which is now widely discussed, is yet another problem. Obviously, not everybody stole or steals. The majority of people in our country are honest. However, large-scale thieves are the most apparent. Small-scale thieves hide, often shouting "catch the thief." Even though in many cases the malversations of people in prominent positions have been on a large scale, what mainly counts is their negative moral-ethical and political aspect. However, it is not they but mistakes in our economic policy which have mainly been responsible for undermining our economy. A comparison between the totals of large-scale and small-scale thefts could be drawn. Which of them is bigger? Some people can even detect a difference between theft and "taking away" but neither large- nor small-scale thefts should be tolerated.

Thanks to socialism everybody enjoys equal opportunities. Its principles have determined a framework which has limited opportunities for class exploitation. What matters is the implementation of these principles, which depends on people's reliability and honesty. People can implement ideas either well or badly. This also applies to the wielding of power. What it is most difficult to change is human consciousness.

And here we again come across the problem of culture in its moral and ethical dimension. The overwhelming majority of the people who are now being accused of evil practices and abuses come from the lower strata of society. Most of them are the children of workers and peasants and have worked their way up. This hurts. They have violated the socialist principles of social coexistence which have been established for the working people, including them. How many of them have been laying down the law on morality, honesty and modesty while behaving in a manner completely inconsistent with the principles they were proclaiming! However, how many other people in our country--both party members and non-party people--think one thing, say something else and act differently again. Boasting, in which we ourselves indulged--"the Polish people will manage!"--was the gravest sin which the success propaganda committed. But the above-mentioned slogan was used not only in the seventies. It was used also in an earlier period in different versions. It was supposed to encourage people to work better and keep up their spirits at a time when, after all, great and ambitious tasks were performed. However, it encouraged many people to opt for easy solutions and become arrogant. Let us look the facts in the face. This is good medicine. Self-admiration leads people astray. It is a bad habit. Furthermore, it will deceive no one because "your neighbors know what you are like."

In addition to ensuring the necessary formal and legal safeguards against malpractices, socialist renewal calls above all for hard, long-term and, as it were, organic work at the grassroots level and for the development of the culture of our entire society from the top down. I have in mind mental culture in all its aspects--culture of work, knowledge, know-how, aesthetic feelings, moral and ethical principles and human relations, a culture commensurate with our national ambitions and possibilities. This is a great task facing all those who are able to spread culture, including the Armed Forces.

The shaping of our nation's political culture has a special role to play. It must ensure that we all become fully aware of our internal and external conditions--our own and our neighbors--and are able to resolve them by political means, appropriately utilize them and mold them to our own advantage without harming anyone else. The development of our society's culture is the main prerequisite for ensuring that past mistakes do not recur.

GAZETA KRAKOWSKA CRITICIZES PZPR HARDLINERS

PM101505 Krakow GAZETA KRAKOWSKA in Polish 31 Jul - 2 Aug 81 pp 1-2

[Helena Lazar article: "How the Periodical RZECZYWISTOSC Has Been Building Party Unity Since the Congress]

[Excerpts] The RZECZYWISTOSC weekly is very displeased with the results of the congress. In a way, it assesses positively the results of the elections, but much of the achievement of nearly 2,000 delegates to the congress has, according to the weekly's editors, merely shown that the opportunist line in the PZPR has prevailed. Consequently, RZECZYWISTOSC writes, it is necessary to intensify the activities of the trend followed by the "genuine communist left." That genuine left "should continue to act now that the congress is over even more forcefully and boldly in order to completely "unmask" such "opportunists" in the PZPR as M.F. Rakowski, S. Bratkowski and M. Szumowski and show to the working class what they really are like.

When attacking alleged opportunism, RZECZYWISTOSC is especially ready to invoke the authority of the working class. Whichever way we look at it, what is apparent is a desire to turn the working class against the intelligentsia. But instead of reporting on what RZECZYWISTOSC writes let us quote a few characteristic passages from the programmatic articles which appeared in the 10th, 26 July, edition of that weekly.

First Quotations

"As we are putting this issue to bed the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress is concluding its deliberations. Therefore, we are not yet familiar with all the documents adopted by the congress," RZECZYWISTOSC writes on its front page. But despite this unfamiliarity, Jozef Gorecki sums up and assesses the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress in an article entitled "The Struggle for the Party Goes On." "It has become even more clear after the congress," he writes, "that the dramatic internal split in the PZPR hinders or even precludes any united effort to oppose evil jointly and really effectively extricate the country from the crisis and prevent the catastrophe which is threatening the nation...."

J. Gorecki mentions two trends within the PZPR.

"The first trend--a worker, Marxist-Leninist trend--aims at ensuring a real, socialist renewal of the party and the country. The second, opportunist, trend has nothing in common with Leninism. It is a trend favoring concessions and capitulation." And J. Gorecki continues: "Therefore, anyone who expected that the ninth congress would bring victory to the Leninist, class trend is bound to be disappointed with the results achieved during those difficult days."

So all the delegates who talk at party meetings about the victory of the policy of dialogue and accord, assert that the party has emerged strong and united from the congress and that it has recovered its faith in its ability to act, and stress that new PZPR rules have been prepared are mistaken. They simply are mistaken, for J. Gorecki has assessed the results of the congress for them, and better than they have done.

What next?—J. Gorecki asks. Well, "representatives of the party's Marxist-Leninist left who arrived in large numbers in the capital from all over the country to participate in the congress sought to answer this question. Katowice, Poznan, Szczecin, Lublin and, finally, Warsaw--all these large working class centers were and are a natural base for the party left.... Any step by the representatives of the opportunist trend, irrespective of the positions they hold in the party or state apparatus, will provoke immediate and determined counteraction by the Leninist forces...."

And indeed it has provoked such counteraction. Two days aga a "congress" of party forums concluded its deliberations in Poznan. Despite the fact that the ninth congress has formulated a new program and that we have rules, so that one law applies to all party members, the "genuine" left has initiated counteraction. What is its objective? Obviously, struggle is its objective, since this word has even appeared in the headline over the programmatic article published in RZECZYWISTOSC. No discussion is taking place within the party but "the struggle for the party goes on"--this is asserted by J. Gorecki and desired by such authentic representatives of the working class from various party forums as, for instance, the authentic representative of the working class Wsiewolod Wolczew and other university graduates, doctors and lecturers from the Katowice Party Forum or so-called man of letters J.G. Kaminski from Szczecin.

After all, it is now generally known that the people who invited representatives of the Katowice Party Forum to the congress and let RZECZYWISTOSC engage in an unscrupulous election campaign at the congress lost the election. Therefore, the displeasure shown by the weekly RZECZYWISTOSC is understandable.

It is true that several valuable people who represented the trend of real renewal also lost. However, what demonstrated the congress' wisdom was the fact that the delegates eliminated all advocates of confrontation at all levels of the party hierarchy.

It is simply necessary to draw conclusions from such a defeat. Furthermore, any setback, especially such a complete one, should be accepted with dignity. It could be brutally shown at this point, in accordance with the methods used by RZECZYWISTOSC, what kind of "public support" they really enjoy. We will not do this but will again urge them to be realistic and soberly assess their situation.

And finally, nearly the entire recent edition of RZECZYWISTOSC was devoted to attacks against the policy of dialogue and accord which a considerable proportion of the party leadership has been implementing--with great difficulty--since August. It was a frontal attack, and the only proposal put forward by RZECZYWISTOSC was the suggestion that the struggle against "opportunism" and concessions be continued. This is how dialogue and social accord are understood by that weekly. M.F. Rakowski has been the main target of its attack. An unsigned article entitled "Our Commentary--Partnership or Diarchy?" was entirely devoted to Rakowski.

In his criticisms of this policy, Tadeusz Derlatka, whom I will quote, had recourse to an especially "true" argument. This is what he wrote: "For the fact is that you need be neither an outstanding analyst nor an economist but merely stand for a while in one of the innumerable lines to realize that, even though foundations have been laid by Gierek, Jaroszewicz and company, the true edifice of nonstop economic nonsense and general human distress and despair has been built during the past 11 months.

The entire edifice of redress of the wrongs, humiliations, abuse of power, arrogance and contempt for the public which have prevailed for many years--an edifice which has been built with difficulty--is unequivocally obliterated with this sentence. According to T. Derlatka, everything the Polish people have been doing since August has been tantamount to a series of calamities and has been the cause of our misfortune. The previous team only laid foundations! Nothing more! Well, that period, assessed so severely in August by the community and at the ninth congress by the party, can also be treated in this way. During it, only foundations of hardship were laid! Nothing else!

Why does RZECZYWISTOSC want to continue constantly to divide and set our society at odds? What has it continually and continuously been only a destructive element? Why has it only attacked those who, while perhaps making some mistakes, have been seeking to create and build something and unite the community? Maybe RZECZYWISTOSC will at last propose some positive program which does not consist exclusively of such generalities as "authentic social dialogue and genuine mutual loyal partnership with concessions." Maybe it will formulate a program which will become an alternative to the program for a policy of accord which it has been criticizing so severely! However, it must take one thing into account. The alternative of "strong power in the strong hands of a strong man" will not be accepted by our community. And this kind of nostalgia has seemed to emerge from the 10 consecutive editions of RZECZYWISTOSC. Any alternative must take into account the need for democratic solutions. And if they do want the catastrophe on which those who are implementing a policy of accord are allegedly bent, let them divide and provoke still further, while building nothing and egging people on toward confrontation.

REGIONAL PARTY MEETINGS, PLENUMS REPORTED

Pila Voivodship Criticizes TU

LD071330 Szczecin Domestic Service in Polish 1440 GMT 6 Aug 81

[Excerpt] A meeting of the executive of the voivodship party committee was held today in Pila. Lately, conflicts have taken place on voivodship territory which have facilitated the creation of an atmosphere of social unrest and hampered the situation of normality which had until now been maintained with difficulty. This has resulted from pressure exerted upon the local Solidarity by extremist Solidarity officials from outside the Pila Voivodship. The executive expressed its astonishment that the Pila trade union organization asked officials of the trade union from outside the voivodship to solve conflicts. In the opinion of the executive, all conflicts can be solved through agreements and joint decisions.

Czyrek Attends Legnica Session

LD072230 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] The defining ofthe most important tasks of the voivodship party organization arising from the resolutions of the Ninth Extraordinary PZPR Congress and the assessment of the current sociopolitical and economic situation of the region constituted the subjects of the plenum of the Legnica Voivodship Party Committee today. Jozef Czyrek, member of the Politburo and secretary of the party Central Committee, participated in the session. It was stated during the session that the primary task of the political work following the ninth congress is to acquaint all party members and candidate members with the homogenous political interpretation of congress documents. In the present socioeconomic situation of the country, it was stressed during the discussion, an active and united party is necessary. The inefficiency and lack of initiative on the part of some primary party organizations were critically assessed during the plenum. In evaluating the economic situation, the participants in the plenum stressed that it is necessary to effectively combat speculation and to eliminate cases of careless and irresponsibly implemented rationing. The plenum adopted a resolution setting out the main directions for the activities of the voivodship party organizations.

Piotrkow Trybunalski Plenum

LD102248 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] In Piotrkow Trybunalski the plenum of the voivodship party committee is holding debates today. The sociopolitical situation in Piotrkow Voivodship is being discussed with particular attention to food supplies and, connected with this, the course of the harvest, the procurement of agricultural products, preparations for potato lifting, and the operation of trade and actions undertaken in order to curtail speculation.

Warsaw PZPR Committee Meets

LD080246 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2308 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] A plenary session of the Warsaw PZPR Committee took place yesterday [7 August]. While examining issues pertaining to a speedy introduction of the principles of the economic reform, the committee emphasized the necessity for a skillful solution of problems connected with the reduction in the size of the state administration. This is a problem which affects Warsaw in a special way, as Warsaw is the seat of a number of state administrative bodies.

Much attention was paid to economic matters. In the resolution adopted at the session, the committee stated that the recent street demonstrations had been aimed against the line of dialogue and accord, which has been scrupulously implemented by the party and the state authorities. It was stressed that the demonstrations organized by a proportion of Solidarity constituted an attempt at paralyzing the intiatives of the party.

During the session, which was chaired by Stanislaw Kociolek, representatives of the city authorities described the measure taken in order to bring about an immediate improvement in living conditions of the Warsaw population. An anticrisis campaign headquarters has been set up in Warsaw; its objective is to bring about an improvement in market supplies. The headquarters will also deal with the preparation of Warsaw for (?the winter). The city authorities regard as one of the most important issues reorganization of the city's trade system aimed at ensuring a more regular supply of goods and a better control of the sale of ration commodities.

NEWSPAPERS COMMENT ON U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

TRYBUNA LUDU Notes Misgivings

LD101053 Warsaw PAP in Russian 0900 GMT 10 Aug 81

["Strategy of Increased Risk"--PAP headline]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--In a commentary on the new decision by President Reagan, carried by TRUBUNA LUDU, M. Berezowski writes:

President Reagan's decision to produce the neutron bomb is one of the decisions provoking the most misgivings that the United States' new ruling group has taken. The announcement about the production of the neutron weapon signifies the destruction of another threshold in international relations and has been taken as a signal of the U.S. Government's general intention to achieve military superiority without regard to the political cost.

This is taking place at a time when other military preparations--for the deployment in Western Europe of new types of U.S. medium-range nuclear weapons--are progressing more actively than preparations for talks aimed at averting these actions. However, the experience of past years shows that the arming of one side leads to the arming of the other side, and the superiority which the United States is striving for is doomed to failure, stresses the author of the commentary.

ZYCIE WARSZAWY on Decision

LD100923 Warsaw PAP in English 0814 GMT 10 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--Commenting on Presidnet Reagan's decision to go ahead with the production of the neutron bomb, ZYCIE WARSZAWY said that "ironically, the decision has been published now that the world is commemorating the 36th anniversary of dropping atom bombs on Hiroshima and Nagasaki."

"The memory of this holocaust did not prevent the American administration from taking the decision to produce this weapon. This decision is tantamount to crossing another barrier of the arms race, the race which has received a new boost from Washington, a boost that clearly pushes to the background peaceful coexistence and detente--a result of diplomatic efforts of the last decade."

"The advocates of the policy from the position of force in Reagan's new administration have achieved their goal. Due to their pressure and the President's decision, the armaments spiral has made another turn. Its conseuqences may be very dangerous to the world," ZYCIE WARSZAWY commented.

COMMENT ON U.S. AIR TRAFFIC CONTROLLERS' STRIKE

LD100928 Warsaw PAP in English 0812 GMT 10 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 10 Aug (PAP)--Commenting on the strike of air traffic controllers in the U.S., the Army paper ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI wrote that "it should be expected that now when such brutal victimization has been administered to strikers in the U.S., those representatives of Solidarity who on various occasions extol democracy in the West, and in the U.S. in particular will now take the floor, naturally in defence of American employees. Just like quite recently leaders of the American AFL-CIO union defended the allegedly victimized Polish workers."

"Doubtless, however, none of the factory Solidarity leaflets nor the leading SOLIDARNOSC weekly will protest against the victimization of strikers in the U.S. That would not agree with the slogans they disseminate that democracy, the freedom to propagate political views and strike are the privileges tolerated exclusively in capitalist countries."

"Which is contrary to the obvious facts and the truth," the daily remarked. [sentence as received]

TRYBUNA LUDU VIEWS TIES WITH SOVIET UNION

LD111028 Warsaw PAP in English 0852 GMT 11 Aug 81

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 11 Aug (PAP)--"Unequivocal and firm confirmation of the significance of the Polish-Soviet alliance as a fundamental premise for the policy and development of People's Poland by the 9th PUWP Congress concerned all areas of the bonds of alliance between the two countries. They included these aspects of these ties which are expressed in joint initiatives and coordinated policy in the international arena. They have already brought many facts advantageous for both partners and for the entire Europe alike", TRYBUNA LUDU wrote.

"In the history of People's Poland, attainments in the sphere of detente will remain one of the noticeable effects of Polish-Soviet cooperation in international policy.

"Poland commits herself very actively to supporting Soviet disarmament initiatives and brings a remarkable contribution to the struggle for their implementation. This can be testified to by the question of a conference on military detente and disarmament in Europe.

The Polish-Soviet alliance and its impact on the situation in Europe go beyond the advantages of the two directly interested partners. This alliance is an important factor in the network of various ties linking countries of the socialist community, the factor consolidating this community and its European and world position", TRYBUNA LUDU said.

TRYBUNA LUDU CRITICIZES FRG TV PROGRAM ON POLAND

AU051722 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 4 Aug 81 p 7

[J. Moszczenski Bonn dispatch: "Attempt To Make Lies Credible"]

[Text] During the Ninth PZPR Congress, the ZDF TV station in the FRG beamed a feature in its political magazine entitled "The Situation in Poland." The ZDF magazine (headed by R. Loewenthal) is regarded in the FRG as extremely reactionary and conservative and one that represents "belligerent anticommunism." Loewenthal's program has often displayed open revanchist and anti-Polish tendencies, and is one with which we have often polemized in our media.

That is why we are all the more taken aback by the fact that editor J. Walc of SOLIDARNOSC weekly, who is in the FRG, let himself be used by that program for crudely tendentious propaganda about Poland. The talk between J. Walk and Loewenthal's aide Vesely (who is known for his "good contacts" with Radio Free Europe and the Pullach Intelligence Service) was skillfully engineered to suit the vulgar tone of the ZDF magazine.

For example, J. Walc criticized the assistance given to Poland by the USSR and the socialist countries and contrasted it with the FRG's assistance. He said that the socialist countries' assistance was "peculiar" in that much is being said and written about it in Poland, but no one is able to see it. But the parcels from the FRG... .

Compared with many international affairs commentators' articles disseminated by the FRG media on the ninth party congress, the ZDF magazine distinguished itself in a negative sense by its tendentiousness and omission of the facts. It was quite obvious that it sought to ridicule--in the eyes of the FRG public--the process of reforms and socialist renewal in our country.

We can only regret that the Solidarity journalist let himself be used for an "attempt to make credible" the propaganda falsehoods that R. Loewenthal so often spreads with regard to Polish affairs.

WARSAW REPORTS ON ITALIAN LOAN AID GRANTED

LD082234 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 2100 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] According to a communique published today by the Presidium of the Italian Council of Ministers, the Italian Government decided to grant Poland considerable food and credit aid. The Italians are also joining in the voluntary rescue action, of a many-sided nature, undertaken by the central banks of European countries with the aim of ensuring the Polish National Bank immediate monetary aid. The Italian Government decided to grant Poland financial credits to the tune of 60 billion lira, which is about $55 million, with (?easy) interest conditions and with appropriate guarantees.

FULFILLMENT OF FOREIGN TRADE TASKS REPORTED

LD081040 Warsaw PAP in English 0805 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--In the period from the beginning of 1981 to the end of July, Poland's foreign trade fulfilled 52.6 percent of its export tasks and 51.8 percent of its import plans. This concerns so-called corrected tasks: diminished exports to the socialist and capitalist states, and diminished imports from the capitalist countries.

At the end of July Poland's exports reached the value of 8,102.4 million dollars and was thus 1,708.7 million dollars lower than imports taking construction service exports into account. This is the sum Poland's foreign payment obligations increased by in the past 7 months.

BRIEFS

HARVEST REPORT--Harvest work is most advanced in central Poland, in the whole of the broad zone from Poznan to Siedlce. About 80 percent of rye and a great deal of wheat have been harvested there. In total grain from 5 million hectares has been mowed thus far and grain over an area of 2,800,000 hectares still remains to be mowed. [Excerpt] [Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1700 GMT 10 Aug 81 LD]

SOVIET FUEL SHIPMENTS--Polish fishing flotillas, recently starved of diesel fuel while operating in seas far from home, are getting a welcome boost of extra Soviet fuel shipments. The USSR Government has just agreed to supply an extra 16,000 tons of motor fuel, over and above the quota set in the annual trade contract. [Text] [Warsaw in English to Europe 2230 GMT 10 Aug 81 LD]

AIRCRAFT DELIVERY TO USSR--Warsaw, 7 Aug (PAP)--The 8-thousandth multi-purpose "AN-2" plane designed for agriculture and produced by the WSK-PZLI aircraft equipment plant in Mielec, has been delivered to the Soviet Union. The USSR is Poland's most important customer for all the versions of the "AN-2" planes. Out of the 9,200 planes manufactured so far, 8,000 went for export to the Soviet Union. [Excerpt] [Warsaw PAP in English 0840 GMT 7 Aug 81 LD]

SCINTEIA COMMENTS ON NEUTRON BOMB PRODUCTION

AU111000 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0715 GMT 11 Aug 81

(Text) Bucharest, 11 Aug (AGERPRES)--Referring to the U.S. decision to pass to the production and stockpiling of the neutron bomb, announced by the press yesterday SCINTEIA of August 11 reads: "This is a negative and quite regrettable measure, contrary to the fundamental interests of peace and detente, to the peoples' will and aspirations", being at the same time "a new, strong spur given to aberrant arms race".

Showing that the nuclear arsenals have gained frightening dimensions, jeopardizing the very existence of mankind, the quoted newspaper mentions that the decision of the United States augments and worsens the dangers threatening peace.

Stressing that the decision to produce and stockpile the neutron bomb was taken in the context of the worsening international relations of late, of emerging tension phenomena, of maintained old hotbeds of tension, of the emergence of new ones. SCINTEIA considers that there is need for no more step to be taken that could worsen the existing situation. In this sequence of ideas the U.S. decision does not only fail to follow the line of tempering the disputes and eliminating the factors of conflict, but on the contrary, it makes more complicated the solving of the international litigious problems, makes more difficult their constructive tackling.

The commentary of SCINTEIA also mentions the demand expressed by the international public opinion, by that of the NATO member countries included, that an end should be put to all measures and actions that endanger the peace and security of the world, and stresses that the decision to start producing a new type of mass destruction weapon is deeply dissatisfying to international public opinion.

Reiterating then Romania's firm belief that there "is no other more topical international question now than that of ending the arming, of accomplishing the disarmament", SCINTEIA stresses that the Romanian people "firmly disapproves the decision on the neutron bomb production" and quotes the speech delivered by the head of state as early as August 1977, at the civic rally in the Drobeta-Turnu Severin Municipality, when he stressed that mankind needed no new nuclear weapons, no neutron bomb, no any other mass destruction weapons, and affirmed that the hundreds of billions of dollars being annually spent on arming ought to be meant for faster economic and social progress, for eradicating the unemployment, for a dignified and free life of all peoples of the world, for a juster and better world on our planet.

Starting from this demand, the paper writes, Romania firmly declares against any act of a nature to lead to increasing the military arsenals, for a passage to concrete measures on diminishing the stocks of weapons, and for nuclear disarmament in the first place.

Highlighting that genuine security demands a military equilibrium at ever lower levels, SCINTEIA refers to the speech delivered last week by President Ceausescu at the civic rally in Tulcea, when he stressed that "a balance of forces to endanger the security and independence of no state can be achieved not by raising the level of arming, but by continually lowering it", Pointing out that to give up the decision of manufacturing the neutron bomb is a vital demand.

"This would accord with the interests of all peoples, would open the path to a genuine security, would account for a decisive premise in the building of a world of peace and cooperation where all nations might focus their forces and potentials on welfare, economic and social progress".

BELGRADE CRITICIZES U.S. NEUTRON BOMB DECISION

AU102030 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1800 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] The neutron bomb, the so-called pure bomb, is becoming a reality. U.S. President Reagan has approved its production. However, the vital parts for this new, dangerous weapon were produced during the previous U.S. administration. Is this decision a surprise? Here is a talk about this by Cedomir Vuckovic:

It is already now quite obvious that the decision to begin production of the neutron bomb has been adopted at the least suitable time; that is, in a period of the greatest postwar strain of relations between the two superpowers and the two military-political alliances. However, by saying this, one does not want to say that at some other time a sensible person would greet the new weapon, which is ironically called a pure bomb; on the contrary, there is evidence against this.

At the end of 1977 and the beginning of 1978, this weapon was announced with the primary aim of protecting the U.S. allies in Europe. However, many of these U.S. allies did not accept this weapon, while the entire peace-loving public most sharply condemned it. Now an attempt has been made to find a compromise with Washington's allies in Europe. Simultaneous with the announcement that the neutron bomb will be produced, it was also stressed that the bomb will be stationed exclusively on U.S. territory. However, it is uncertain whether West European public opinion will accept this as an explanation. This remains to be seen.

Regardless of where the bomb will be stored, the aim of this new weapon is to try to weaken the USSR economically. This is being done under the excuse that the United States may get into a subordinate position regarding the equilibrium in arms production.

In fact, what is a neutron bomb? Experts say that what is involved is a weapon that destroys living organisms but not buildings and other material goods. It is for this reason that it has been called a pure bomb.

When the previous U.S. administration indicated a little more than 2 years ago that it was ready to produce the neutron bomb, the USSR countered that it would, if need be, begin to produce similar arms. Even France indicated that it was capable of producing this new weapon. For this reason the question arises: Who does not have enough bombs? Europe, for instance, has no shortage of bombs, and this also goes for some others. On the old continent there are so many weapons that each of its inhabitants could be killed several times over.

In addition to those 7,000 nuclear bombs and warheads that exist in Europe alone, the new weapon, as some cynics claim, makes sense only as a move aimed at frightening or inducing a bargain with the opposing bloc. Current American-Soviet relations are such that no move toward producing increasingly more horrible weapons is surprising.

At the same time, some advocates of the neutron bomb go as far as to claim that with its frightening effect the bomb, in fact, should avert the opponent and prevent a world nuclear conflict from breaking out. However, in saying this, the advocates of the neutron bomb forget that the undermining of the so-called balance of fear only opens up a new vicious circle in the dreadful arms race. Thus, the competitors alternately compete in the race to achieve a balance of arms at an increasingly higher level.

For this reason the words of warning voiced by Kurt Waldheim, UN secretary general, that the world had entered the greatest crisis since the well-known Cuban missile crisis in 1962 are fully justified. Speaking to Vienna radio, Kurt Waldheim also stressed that a great danger of a nuclear war existed now. This war, as he said, could begin by chance or because of somone's wrong reaction, but no one could win such a war.

How much does a neutron bomb cost? They say merely $1 billion. If one knows that some $400 billion are spent annually for arms--primarily the two superpowers spend so much--then it is quite obvious that this price is not too much for Washington. However, this is not the point. What is involved is an escalation of the arms race whose end cannot be seen. At the same time hundreds of millions of inhabitants of our earth do not possess even the most basic conditions for life, while over half of the world's countries significantly lag in economic development. How should they be helped? It is certain that the frightening arms race between the two superpowers and the two military-political alliances does not serve this goal.

PORTUGAL'S SOARES VISITS BELGRADE, MAKES STATEMENT

LD102304 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1611 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Belgrade, 10 Aug (TANJUG)--My visit is part and parcel of the good and friendly relations which have existed for a long time already between the Portuguese Socialist Party on one hand, and the Socialist Alliance and the LCY on the other. These relations, Mario Soares, secretary general of the Portuguese Socialist Party, said today in his statement to TANJUG, date back to even before the Portuguese revolution of 25 April 1974.

And I would like to say, Soares went on, in view of my having been the first minister of foreign affairs of the new Portugal, that in this capacity I was able to work for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and that I had the honor and opportunity to meet and have talks on several occasions with President Tito. This visit will also make it possible for me to meet high-ranking Yugoslav officials and leaders, to acquaint myself even more with the present situation in Yugoslavia and with everything which Yugoslavia intends to do in its internal and foreign policy. This will also be a favorable opportunity for me to present to Yugoslav leaders all the detailed information linked with the present situation in our country as well as with the prospects which are before us in the sphere of internal involvement as well as in the foreign sphere. In stressing that he is just returning from Greece where he attended the meeting of socialist parties of southern Europe, Soares said that that meeting discussed at considerable length the Mediterranean and the situation in that region. Portugal itself does not belong to this Mediterranean region but it is in every respect linked with it, hence also our interest in everything which goes on there. I thus believe that it will be both very good and useful to make use of this opportunity to discuss together with Yugoslav comrades also issues linked with the Mediterranean and the situation in it, in view of the fact that Yugoslavia is a key country in the Mediterranean.

Asked then for his view about the government crisis in Portugal, Soares said that this was expected in view of the fact that the prime minister sought the resignations of several ministers. This demonstrates accurately the turmoil and internal instability of the party which is now in power. Such a situation is quite paradoxical for two reasons: first, because the president of the republic has still not sought confidence in the government, and on the other hand, the party in power seems to have only a majority in Parliament. I believe that it is not necessary to dramatize the government crisis at this moment, and it seems to me in particular that this crisis should not be allowed to be transformed into a crisis of the whole movement, the whole system. For the Portuguese Socialist Party has always said and has represented the viewpoint that if a government in power is not able to maintain itself--and this time it is a rightwing majority--then we merely need to find a new prime minister.

I continue to support such an essential standpoint, Soares stressed. Now there is only the question of whether these majority parties which are in power are objectively able to find a new prime minister.

Soares finally said that there is no reason for alarm or panic. I believe that there will be sufficient time to find a way out of this crisis in the context of our Constitution; it is primarily a crisis of the governing party and coalition of the right which is now in power, Soares emphasized.

TANJUG CITES HUNGARIAN PERIODICAL ON CP'S MEETING

LD101853 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1357 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Text] Budapest, 10 Aug (TANJUG)--The discussions at the May consultative meeting attended by officials of 47 communist parties assumed a "violent atmosphere." The consultative meeting was held at the Hungarian summer resort of Balatonfuered; it was organized by the MSZMP Central Committee and the editorial board of the periodical PROBLEMS OF PEACE AND SOCIALISM. A review of the discussion at that meeting was published by the Hungarian party periodical, PARTELET. In its latest issue, the periodical states that the subject of the consultative meeting was "the national and international factors in the revolutionary workers' movement of our time."

What the Hungarian party periodical considers as particularly significant in that discussion is the view of the "decisive majority" about the "unbreakable national and international linking up and the mutually permeating and complementing of each other" in the struggle of the revolutionary workers' movement today. PARTELET stresses that differences in opinions ranged from the stress being laid on the national aspect by representatives of some parties to the exaggeration of the international aspect by representatives of other parties.

The question of a center of the international communist movement and of the leading role of individual parties was apparently examined in the discussion, since PARTELET says that some representative--admittedly representatives of a small number of parties--stated that the significance of the CPSU and of the parties of other socialist countries "has been over emphasized," and that the role of these parties had been designated as "leading." Such presentation of these parties had not received support because, according to PARTELET, "the decisive majority" of the participants in the meeting understood the role of parties in power above all as taking on "greater responsibility in order to promote the world revolutionary process."

According to the Hungarian party periodical, the participants in the consultative meeting, that is the majority of them, pointed out at the same time the danger from "closing into nationalism." The sharpest discussion, according to PARTELET, was held on the problem of national self-determination and internationalist aid, specifically about the forms this aid could assume today. It is stated that representatives of several parties cast doubts on the justification of the action in the cases of Czechoslovakia, Angola, Ethiopia and Afghanistan and insisted that such aid is "contrary to the principle of national sovereignty." Both the representatives of parties of countries to which this refers and some others replied that "imperialist interference, not an extension of aid by socialist countries, was a violation of national self-determination."

REPUBLICS, PROVINCES REJECT DEPARTURE TAXES

AU101225 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 7 Aug 81 p 6

[D.I. report]

[Text] The proposal for introducing new taxes, according to which the citizens would be required to pay a tax of 1,500 dinars for every departure from the country, was not included on the agenda of yesterday's session of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces for the simple reason that, as is already known, the bill failed to win the support of all republican and provincial assemblies.

This practically means that all constitutional and procedural possibilities for the adoption of this specific draft law have been exhausted and that the document has now been "shelved."

But, according to what we heard at yesterday's meeting between Zoran Polic, president of the Chamber of Republics and Provinces, and the chairmen of the delegations and according to a subsequent confirmation by a representative of the Federal Executive Council, the Federal Executive Council has not renounced its intention to further work on this problem. As was seen, having failed to win the agreement of the republics and provinces, the Federal Executive Council refrained from proposing the adoption of a temporary measure. Instead, at its session in the second half of August, the federal government will continue to examine this problem on the basis of the criticisms and observations made by the republics and provinces so far.

As is expected, these deliberations will certainly produce a new text of a draft law on taxes that will subsequently be directed very quickly on its course through the regular Assembly procedure. The Assembly might vote on it as early as September. It remains to be seen what the new solutions will be in that future draft law (if it will contain any essentially new elements at all) and what new arguments will be used to explain them. The representative of the Federal Executive Council, with whom we discussed that, was unable to make any specific statements about it.

TANJUG VIEWS KOSOVO PROVINCIAL COMMITTEE SESSION

LD072044 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1424 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--Yesterday's debate at the session of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo, which lasted almost 12 hours, was dominated by two equally acute and serious themes--the stabilization of political conditions in the province and the overcoming of the "very difficult and complicated" economic problems which the recent hostile events only made more intense and more politically significant. Viewing them in different ways, depending on the background of the speakers, all the 20 or so participants in yesterday's debate justly placed these two themes in close mutual interdependence. The most frequent conclusion was that without economic stabilization there could be no fundamental or long-term political stabilization.

There is no need to seek additional arguments for such conclusions by the members of the highest party forum in the province, especially as regards the political actions of the League of Communists. Resolute and uncompromising struggle against nationalists and irredentists--as Veli Deva also noted in his concluding speech--remains the basic ideo-political task of the League of Communists of Kosovo. According to his assessment, nationalists and chauvinists in the province represent the primary class enemy, against whom it is necessary to struggle with full determination and all means on behalf of the objective interests of the working class and all nations and nationalities living in Kosovo. Everywhere, the president of the Provincial Committee said, the enemy must feel our powerful blow.

The nature of this struggle was most vividly expressed by Dzevdet Hamza, member of the Presidium, who said that the enemy must be beaten wherever he is, followed everywhere and not allowed a respite, so as to "choke on his own poison." However, when speaking about nationalism and chauvinism, one does not mean only the Albanian variety. In the strategy of the battle, in keeping with the objective conditions in the province, it is given priority, so to speak, due to its aggressiveness and the overall objective dangers inherent in it. But the harm caused especially at this moment, by any expression--even verbal--of some other nationalism manifested and reactivated in this environment is not forgotten either. In this respect, a good example can be seen in the Leposavic municipality, mainly inhabitated by Serbs, where, it is true, there were no demonstrations or other aggressive forms of nationalist activity but where 10 hostile verbal attacks were registered--5 from the Serbian and 5 from the Albanian side (a strange balance!)

This also led Milosav Milojevic, who reported on the course of action to implement the program of the Provincial Committee in this municipality, to say in conclusion that the communists of Leposavic regard the struggle against nationalism also as a battle against counterrevolution and irredentism as well as against Serbian nationalism, although apart from the aforesaid examples there were no such phenomena at the time. He even emphasized with justification that because Serbs constitute 95 percent of the population of this municipality it is necessary to show particular sensitivity with respect to expressions of this nationalism. The message of this example is more than clear and convincing.

There is no need for exceptional political wisdom to understand that if one wishes to win the struggle against nationalism there must, above all, be firm political unity among the working masses of all nations and nationalities, especially in keeping with the policy of the League of Communists--which again, as we know, is not something which is constant and forever but something which we must constantly fight for. In the language of practical action, this means that the place in the struggle against nationalism--especially the struggle of the communists--is where the working man works and lives, where he expresses and implements his individual and social interests. Having this in mind, criticism was also expressed yesterday as regards forum-type work, which was also confirmed, among other things, by the fact that some youth organizations exist only formally, on paper, and in some environments where young people live there are no youth organizations. All this time, the provincial and municipal forums of youth organizations have "functioned" normally and very likely have regularly held their meetings!

Yesterday's debate also undoubtedly showed that as far as the implementation of the action program of the Provincial Committee of the League of Communists of Kosovo is concerned, the first important step forward has been made--although not evenly in all environments and not at a satisfactory pace--whose greatest value lies, so it was said, in the fact that counterrevolution has been "unmasked as hostile to the people" in the view of most people. This, however, cannot be a reason for respite, because there still exist dangerous hotbeds of hostile activity in the province, such as Dusanovo and Korisa.

The reason for these and other cases of Albanian nationalism which have not yet been defeated and destroyed is seen by everybody mainly in insufficient determination and opportunism by communists in these environments, so that the protagonists of nationalism and irredentism in these cases, most of which are known from earlier years, have not yet felt "the full force of our blow." It is in this sense that it is necessary to understand the warning of the president of the Provincial Committee who said that this is a question of prestige and political confirmation of the communists and that therefore the next session of the Provincial Committee should not again just talk about places such as Dusanovo and Korisa.

This is also the reason for the unequivocal conclusion, reiterated also by Veli Deva, the president of the Provincial Committee, in his final speech, that nationalists and chauvinists are the greatest enemies of self-managing and socialist development in the province and the country and that they must therefore be hit with all determination. However, parallel with this battle, there must be another, long-term and constructive battle. As in the first years after the revolution, today, too, the communists must be the planners and builders of the joint life of all peoples who live under this sky, because brotherhood and unity too are not achievements and values which have been won forever. They must be fought for every day. This has been convincingly confirmed by the Kosovo events--and not only by them.

KOSOVO COURTS SENTENCE MORE PEOPLE IN PROVINCE

11 Teachers, Students

LD072116 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1505 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Summary] Pec, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--The bench of the district court in Pec has sentenced 11 teachers and students, belonging to an enemy organization, the so-called "Movement for the National Liberation of Kosovo", to varying terms of imprisonment. A teacher at the Drita primary school in Gamocelu received a sentence of 11 years in prison, a professor of mathematics, 9 years and a professor of English, 7 years. Another professor of Albanian received a 6-year term in prison and a student a sentence of 5 years. A geography professor and a student each received 4 years and three other teachers and a professor each received prison sentences of 3 years.

10 From Lipljan

LD072100 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1914 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--Ten persons aged from 18 to 21 years were sentenced today here in Pristina, capital of the Yugoslav Autonomous Province of Kosovo, to prison terms ranging from 8 to 14 years for organizing and participating in enemy and counter-revolutionary demonstrations in the town of Lipljan, Kosovo.

Six secondary-school students, three university students and one technician, on whom the Pristina district court council passed individual verdicts of guilty of the criminal offence of counter-revolutionary endangering of the Yugoslav social order, recruited secondary-school students, gave them instructions and led them in the enemy demonstrations in the streets of Lipljan in April and May, 1981.

During the demonstrations, they shouted enemy slogans mainly calling for Kosovo to be granted the status of republic, demolished a large number of shop windows and residential buildings and caused considerable material damage.

Seven From Kocanik

LD081424 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1129 GMT 8 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 8 Aug (TANJUG)--The bench of the district court in Pristina has passed sentences on seven organizers of hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations from the positions of Albanian nationalism and irredentism at Kacanik on 5 May 1981.

Hisen Surlani, born 1965, worker of the work organization "Sar", and Dzemailj Fici, teacher in Kacanik, were sentenced to 7 years imprisonment. Ekrem Kiciku, born 1958; Naser Tusa, born 1959; and Abdulah Calaku, born 1965; students, were sentenced to 5 years imprisonment. Ramiz Sehu, born 1952, worker, and Fatime Sopa, born 1962, pupil from Kacanik, were sentenced to 2 years and 6 months imprisonment. They were all found guilty of making a counterrevolutionary threat to the SFRY social order and of the attempted overthrow of the authority of the working class and were punished under article 114 of the SFRY penal code.

It was proven during the main trial that the seven were the main leaders of the hostile and counterrevolutionary demonstrations in Kacanik on 5 May. This means that they organized them over 1 month after the demonstrations from the same nationalist and irredentist positions in several other places in Kosovo.

On that day, the seven defendants gathered together some 200 equally minded people and led them to the center of Kacanik. In accordance with a predetermined "scenario", the organizers of hostile demonstrations openly demonstrated their ultimate aim--a counter-revolutionary threat to our socialist self-managing order, destruction of brotherhood and unity and equality of our nations and nationalities and unconstitutional change of our federal system--through the chanting of hostile slogans in which they called for the use of force and threatened those who did not join them.

After the breakup of the demonstrations, three defendants--Dzemailj Fici, Ekrem Kiciku and Naser Tusa--fled to the nearby forest and only after 1 day in hiding surrendered to the security organs.

KOSOVO YOUTH ORGANIZATION ASSESSES ACTIVITY

LD071516 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1254 GMT 7 Aug 81

[Text] Pristina, 7 Aug (TANJUG)--Over the past 4 months the work of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo was marked by intensive ideopolitical activity aimed at explaining the essence of the hostile and counterrevolutionary activity in support of Albanian nationalism and irredentism and unmasking their exponents and at stabilizing the situation in the province.

This is the apprisal made by Sanije Hiseni, president of the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo, at today's expanded session of the Presidium, which considered the activity of the organization of the young in carrying out the tasks set in the action program of the Kosovo League of Communists Provincial Committee.

Sanije Hiseni stressed in her introductory speech that at numerous youth meetings and gatherings the largest part of the young generation in the province had unanimously condemned the hostile activity of the Albanian nationalists and irredentists and thus proved its ideopolitical unity. However, she noted that in a number of environments political action had not reached all the young people and that there were environments where youth organizations either did not exist at all or existed only on paper. As a result of such a passive attitude and opportunism 9 members of the presidiums of the municipal conferences of the League of Socialist Youth and 40 leaders of the basic, local and school organizations of the young had so far been dismissed. Nine members of the presidiums of municipal conferences had so far been expelled from the ranks of the youth organization for taking part in the hostile demonstrations.

Stressing that the process of differentiation between the young had not yet been completed, Sanije Hiseni emphasized that differentiation must not be carried out on the basis of participation in hostile activities alone, but on the basis of the extent to which every member of the youth organization involved himself in the stabilization of the situation in the province and contributed to it with his work and behavior.

The president of the organization of the young of Kosovo noted the absence in certain environments of closer cooperation with other sociopolitical organizations and added that there would be a reorganization of youth collectives in secondary school centers and at higher schools and faculties.

Both in the introductory speech and during the discussion it was noted that the organization of the young had made a visible contribution to the stabilization of the political situation, but attention was drawn to the need for even more concrete and extensive efforts by the organizations of the League of Socialist Youth in every enviornment. It was also pointed out that youth organizations, apart from waging a struggle for political stabilization, also had to struggle more consistently for economic stabilization, which was making the general situation in the province even more complex.

At its session today, the Presidium of the Provincial Conference of the League of Socialist Youth of Kosovo also adopted a program of political courses and Marxist training for the young in the province.

UROSEVAC COMMUNAL ASSEMBLY ELECTS NEW OFFICIALS

AU071320 Belgrade POLITIKA in Serbo-Croatian 1 Aug 81 p 6

[Z. Kostiv report]

[Summary] Urosevac, 31 Jul--At a session of all chambers of the Urosevac Communal Assembly today, delegates unanimously adopted proposals made by the coordination committee of the SAWP Communal Conference and relieved Idriz Aslani, president of the Communal Assembly, and Bozidar Tomovic, president of the Communal Assembly Executive Council, of their posts and elected Staja Zdravkovic president of the Communal Assembly and Redzep Hadzimusa president of the Executive Council. Delegates also elected Sreta Kotorcevic and Sali Dusku magistrates of the communal court.

KOSOVO FOREIGN TRADE RESULTS 'UNFAVORABLE'

AU071947 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 4 Aug 81 p 3

[B. Gulan report]

[Summary] Pristina, 3 Aug--In the first 5 months of this year, the value of the Socalist Autonomous Province of Kosovo's commodity exchange with foreign countries totaled 6.7 billion dinars. The value of imports was 4.5 billion dinars, and that of exports barely 2.2 billion dinars. This means that exports merely covered 49.2 percent of imports, which is less than planned and less than achieved last year.

Most money for imports went to purchase ferrous metallurgy goods--510 million dinars; then for metalworking industry products--345 million dinars; and for various chemical products--457 million dinars. As far as exports are concerned, those industrial branches from which best results were expected--the food processing industry, the metal working industry and the nonferrous metallurgical industry--have failed to fulfill their export plans due to unfulfilled production plans. Otherwise, Kosovo exported producer goods worth 949 million dinars, various semifinished products worth 618 million dinars and smaller quantities of clothing, footwear, textiles, beverages and tobacco. As far as imports are concerned, only 10 out of 110 of Kosovo's associated labor organizations fulfilled their planned foreign trade. These unfavorable foreign trade results are the results of the unsettled situation in this economic branch in the country as a whole. The trade missions abroad do not coordinate their work in an organized manner. The Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo was 10 trade missions abroad, 6 of which are in the PRC, 2 in West Europe and 1 in Jordan.

VOJVODINA ECONOMIC CHAMBER NOTES NEGATIVE TRENDS

AU101558 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1400 GMT 10 Aug 81

[Pavle Milivojev report]

[Summary] The presidium of the Vojvodina Economic Chamber has assessed the results achieved in economic operations in the province in the first half of this year. Industrial production was higher than planned, but exports were insufficient to ensure the foreign exchange needed for imports.

Excessive investments, however, are one of the basic causes of economic instability. Vojvodina's exports increased 30 percent while imports were reduced 10 percent, but Vojvodina's share in the country's overall payments deficit is still 23 percent. To achieve foreign exchange liqudity, the Vojvodina economy should export goods and services worth $580 million, or double that planned, by the end of the year. This task can be achieved only if urgent measures are taken to increase the competitiveness of Vojvodina products in the hard currency markets.

At the meeting, attention was drawn to the fact that conditions for economic operations will be increasingly more difficult. One of the reasons for these conditions is the fact that of the 51 self-managing agreements that should have been concluded, only 19 of them have been signed so far. The inconsistency and slowness in associating labor and pooling resources tend to reduce indepndence and result in other negative phenomena. In addition to the struggle against all objective difficulties, it is necessary to intensify the personal and collective responsibility of all organs and individuals responsible for adopting and implementing economic stabilization measures.

VOJVODINA COOPERATING WITH UNDERDEVELOPED AREAS

AU071851 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 81 p 2

[Dusan Vijuk article: "Economic Cooperation: Accords--the Only Solution"]

[Summary] If the value of the social product of its own social economy reaches the level planned for the current medium-term period, Vojvodina will contribute more than 15 billion dinars in the next 5 years to promote the quicker development of underdeveloped republics and the Province of Kosovo. The province's associated labor organizations will provide more than 5 percent of the total contribution of 15 billion dinars, through association of labor and pooling of resources with the working collectives of Kosovo, Bosnia-Hercegovina, Montenegro and Macedonia. In the current year alone the Vojvodina economy must direct, through association of labor and pooling of resources, nearly 1.4 billion dinars to the underdeveloped regions, including 584.5 million dinars to Kosovo, nearly 383 million dinars to Bosnia-Hercegovina, about 270 million dinars to Macedonai and nearly 136 million dinars to Montenegro.

However, according to a general estimate, the processes of association of labor and pooling of resources in this connection are moving too slowly. Jozef Simovic, member of the presidium of the Economic Chamber of Vojvodina, says that the main problems faced in this respect are insufficient knowledge about the economic potentials of underdeveloped regions; the lack of appropriate solutions for and experience in working out complete financial arrangements on the basis of resources from contributions for a quicker development of underdeveloped regions; the fact that many of the 5,000 work organizations in Vojvodina that allot one-third of their incomes for this contribution are unaware of the amount of these legal obligations; and the absence of a self-managing concentration of these resources which would show the interest of a large number of small collectives in association of labor and pooling of resources with collectives in underdeveloped regions.

Simovic further reports that the Pancevo Utva composite organization of associated labor is now making the final financial arrangements with the Prizren commune in Kosovo to build a new plant there which would cost 403 million dinars and employ 206 workers. The value of the first year's production of the new plant would amount to 200 million dinars. It is possible that the construction of the plant will begin this year.

Among other Vojvodina work organizations the following are also interested in or currently negotiating for cooperation with Kosovo work organizations: the Zrenjanin Metind and the Vojvodina metal processing industry are interested in pooling some of their resources with the Trepca combine; the Backa Topola 1 May industrial construction combine is offering to enter a joint venture with the Pristina Ramiz Sadik and Gnjilane Binacka Morava work organizations in building a new factory which would annually produce 1,500 industrial apartments; the Subotica 29 November work organization is prepared to invest for the construction of a food factory in Kosovo; and the Zrenjanin Jugomedija and the Vrsac Hemofarm factories are discussing with the Pristina Farmakosom factory the possibilities for a joint venture in building a salicylic acids factory.

Vojvodina work organizations are also actively engaged in promoting cooperation with Bosnia-Hercegovina work organizations. Thus, the Agrovojvodina composite organization of associated labor and several other Vojvodina organizations have concluded a self-managing agreement on pooling 100 million dinars to expand the Maglaj Natronka packing materials and containers factory; the Ada Potisje and the Ljubija work organizations are currently engaged in negotiations for a joint venture in building a new factory in Prijedor which would make tool machine parts.

The Pancevo Utva composite organization of associated labor is proposing the construction of a factory for aluminum structural parts in the Ivangrad area in Montenegro in cooperation with the Titograd aluminum combine. In the same way the Novi Sad Novkabel factory is also interested in pooling resources with the Titograd aluminum combine for the construction of a new factory in Montenegro. The Subotica Sever factory is considering a proposal by the Economic Chamber of Montenegro for a joint venture with the Niksic Boris Kidric ironworks for the construction of a new factory in Montenegro which would work for the Sever production program.

The Vojvodina metal processing industry is also interested in possible arrangements for association of labor and pooling of resources with the Skopje ironworks and the Zletovo lead and zinc foundry while the Skopje Inteks and Ohis factories want to enter into association of labor and pooling of resources with the Vojvodina textile industry.

BRIEFS

NEW CONTRACT IN IRAQ--Belgrade, 10 Aug (TANJUG)--The Ivan Milutinovich Waterways Enterprise [PIM] of Belgrade has won a 590 million dollar contract in Iraq in an international bidding. The contract, entitled "13 ship berths", is to be carried out in the Iraq port of Umm Kasrah and comprises the construction of 31 warehouses, 57 cranes and several infrastructural facilities. The entire works are expected to be completed in 42 months. This is the leargest ever PIM contract abroad. Besides carrying out the works and elaborating the study, PIM is also to perform the design works and train Iraqi personnel. [Text] [Belgrade TANJUG in English 1137 GMT 10 Aug 81 LD]

TRADE TALKS WITH ALBANIA--Belgrade--In Tirana recently, representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Trade and the Albanian Ministry of Foreign Trade discussed the development of the current mutual commodity exchange and measures necessary to achieve the goals in this field in 1981. The two delegations agreed in principle on the preparations for talks on a trade protocol for 1982. In these talks the Yugoslav delegation was led by Alija Basic, assistant federal secretary for foreign trade, and the Albanian delegation by Myrteza Sinoimeri, deputy minister of foreign trade. [Text] [Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 31 Jul 81 p 7 AU]